THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 134. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

General Sedgwick's Occupation of Matamoras—He Sustains Canales—Escobedo's Attack on the City.

BROWNSVILLE, November 30.—American neutrality on the Mexican border has again been sacrificed, but this time, instead of on the side of Juarez and justice, as under gallant but too impetuous Weitzel, it has been prostituted to serve a rebel and mutineer, as Servanda Canales, the usurper of Matamoras, is to our Government as much an outlaw as Mejia, the Imperialist. The former lacks the personal claims that entitled the gentlemanly commander and sober representative of Maximilian to respect and consideration.

The mistake of General Sedgwick, therefore, in interfering in favor of Canales, is both a diplomatic and moral blunder. On Saturday, the 24th instant, Escobedo, with about 2700 men, being expected to attack Matamoras, Canales expressed a desire to surrender the place to General Sedgwick, alleging, as an excuse, that he could not control his command, which, he said, unless restrained, would resort to pillage. His request and reasons for this having been stated in writing, General Sedgwick responded by immediately crossing a detachment of the 4th Cavalry of the 19th U. S. Colored Infantry, the former under Brevet Colonel McIntyre and the latter under Colonel Perkins.

Colonel Perkins, with his colored troops, took station at Santa Cruz, which is at the ferry, and about two miles from the city. McIntyre went into town, and the next Sunday morning published an order assuming command of the surrendered city by virtue of rank; forbidding any but United States soldiers to carry arms; forbidding soldiers to pass or repass without authority; and requiring foreign citizens to register themselves at their several consulates, and to pass goods, if subject to pass, from headquarters of the American occupation. This order was countermanded and taken down by Colonel Perkins, sustained by General Sedgwick. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, First United States Artillery, soon after succeeded McIntyre in command.

Thus, while the city appeared nominally surrendered to the Americans, not only were Canales' troops permitted to retain their arms, but left free to occupy in full force the fortifications against which Escobedo was to move. Late on Sunday evening a meeting between Escobedo and Canales was arranged by Brevet Brigadier-General Sedgwick, to the end of an amicable settlement, which, of course, was impossible. Escobedo, justly offended at the new attitude of affairs, and the moderate support rendered by Americans to the cause of mutiny, refusing to accept anything less than unconditional surrender for Canales, at the same time demanding the withdrawal of the U. S. troops except 50 men, to remain for the protection of American interests, which demand was agreed to by General Sedgwick; but he failed to comply with it.

Instead of 50, 300 Americans were retained in the city, for which General Sedgwick's frivalous excuse is that it subsequently appeared that that additional number of Americans were absolutely necessary as a defense against an uprising of the citizens so outraged by such ill-timed intervention. To an American flag of truce sent out on the morning of the attack to inquire what would be the attitude of the assailants towards the Americans, Escobedo returned a curt reply that, as the stipulations had been violated, his own course would be guided by circumstances. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning Escobedo attacked in full force, with about 2700 infantry and artillery.

The attack was begun upon the left, the east or lower side of the city, by Cortinas, who was repulsed; next at Fort Monterey, at the back of the city, on the Monterey road. General Lonneganega assaulted, but his bridge prepared for the trench proving too short, in the delay ensuing the point of attack was reinforced and rescued. The final assault upon the usurper, on the upper or west side of the city, by the Cazabores and two squadrons of cavalry under Colonel Flores, was also successfully repelled by the ill-timed intermeddling of Americans, Canales being enabled to swing his whole force from side to side as needed, without fear of a distracted rear.

The following, from *The Ranchero* of the 29th, is represented to be Escobedo's general order extraordinary:—

General Order for the Night of the 26th of November and the Morning of the 27th.—The General in command orders that to-morrow Matamoras be attacked by the forces under his command. For this the following columns will form, to which there will be given suitable positions:—The first column shall attack Fort Freeport, and will be commanded by Colonel Alonzo Flores, and it will be composed of the battalion of Cazabores and the squadrons of Fernandez, Garcia, and Perez Vildareal. The second column shall attack Fort Monterey. It will be commanded by General Lorenzo Viga, and will be composed of the Coahuila Battalion, a company of the Foreign Legion, and free corps of the frontier. The distance between these columns will be covered by the corps of explorers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruperto Martinez. General Sosternes Rocha will have chief command of this line of attack. The reserve will be formed of one column of infantry and two of cavalry. On their flanks, the first will be composed of the battalion of sappers and miners, first Nuevo Leon, under command of General Albino Espinoza and his subordinates, composed of the bodies which form the Light Cavalry Brigade, under command of their chief, Colonel Adolfo Garza. The artillery will give three pieces for the first column of attack, six for the second, and establish its respective parks in convenient positions. The Train General will situate himself according to instructions of the Provost. The Tamaulipas Brigade, commanded by General Juan N. Cortinas, will attack the fortifications of the line which to-day covers and comprises from Fort San Fernando to the Rio Grande, by the Oriental part of the city. The point or points which ought to be attacked is left to his discretion, but on his most strict responsibility he is ordered to commence attack as soon as the line which attacks west of the city opens artillery. He is also ordered, within half an hour of the broken fire, to execute the assault on the fortifications which he attacks. General Cortinas will make a boundary in order to take possession of the enemy's first fortified line quickly, without continuing the attack to the interior of the city, till headquarters give him proper instructions in order to avoid a meeting of his column and the columns of attack. General Cortinas will be careful to give quick notice to headquarters as soon as he will have taken possession of the enemy's first fortified line, and hold it at all hazards. The forces which attack the place will have for watchword "Oajaca," and for the countersign, "Durango," and they will carry for distinction a green leaf of any kind of plant. The troops will immediately prepare themselves to march to their respective positions. At the first, order will be given by General Cortinas to the Commanding Generals, chief officers, and soldiers who compose the forces which go to attack Matamoras, that they will be strict and active in discharge of duties, which are more important than ever to free themselves. The aforesaid General in command is convinced that each and every one of the citizens who make up the forces with whose command he is honored, understands very well the object of the affair which to-day is confided to their valor and military skill. It is as important and glorious as if it treated of some national independence, which is the principal object of the endeavors of all Mexicans.

Headquarters, front of Matamoras.

By order of the General in command,

FELIPE BENVOZABEL, Adjutant-General.

Escobedo's loss is rumored to be about 400. His right bower, General Espinosa, lies mortally wounded, shot through both thighs, a prisoner in Matamoras. This gallant young chieftain, a native of San Luis Potosi, already has no less than a dozen scars. General Zenvando Canales, youngest brother of Canales, was killed, and another brother, Tristane, seriously wounded.

The American flag is reported by Brownsville papers of the 29th to be still floating over Matamoras, supported by a garrison of about fifty men. Canales, emboldened by success and backing, still holds out, and, doubtless to the increased irritation of Escobedo, condescends to offer an arrangement for peace. Meanwhile the American commander and usurper in Mexico has an elephant on hand of most egregious proportions. It is fair to state that Brevet Brigadier-General Sedgwick is a young man, and, doubtless unduly influenced by representations from interested parties in Matamoras, has partly himself acted in good faith. Canales' Adjutant-General is a Confederate (Major Foster)—a New Yorker—who is said to have remarked of the American flag raised over Matamoras that he had fled 2000 miles in vain to escape its shadow.

BROWNSVILLE, November 30.—Tuesday's struggle lasted two hours. A pontoon was laid across the river near the ferry on Sunday, and Colonel Randall, sensible of his ticklish position, had his two batteries drawn up on the Americrn side in readiness to cross. A regiment of volunteer militia was raised for the defense of Brownsville, and was commanded by the notorious filibuster and Confederate, Colonel Ford.

It is said that Marshall, the new American agent, successor to Mr. Avery, is now in Brownsville, afraid to return to his office, such is the danger from the loose soldiery of Canales and from citizens enraged at American intervention, who cry on the streets, "Death to the Gringos!" Escobedo, it is understood, as soon as reinforced by Trevino, will renew the attack, probably this week.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

A Mystery to be Solved—Where are General Sherman and Minister Campbell Going?—Sherman's Inspection of the Island of Cuba—Departure of the Expedition for an Unknown Destination, Etc.

HAVANA, November 23.—Lieutenant-General Sherman returned the night before last from a two days' exploration of the Island of Cuba. Everywhere he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and he came back loaded down with the finest Havana cigars. The Spanish papers here devote several columns daily to a recounting of the marvellous exploits of the "far-famed General Sherman," and devote no small space to a consideration of the antecedents of Minister Plenipotentiary Campbell.

Generally the tone assumed is favorable to the United States, and tacitly hostile to the Maximilian *regime*. Sherman speaks in the highest terms of the fertility and rich capacities of the Cuban island, and strives vainly to conceal his regret that so productive a country should remain under so arbitrary and retrograde a form of government.

Yesterday Mr. Minor, the American Consul in Havana, paid an official visit to the *Susquehanna*, and was received with all the honors befitting his position and the popularity he has universally obtained among the American residents here. Mr. Minor warmly sympathizes with the objects of the expedition, and is in every respect an admirable exponent of American interests in this salient point on the route to Mexico.

To-day the *Susquehanna* is busy taking in coal, and to-morrow she starts from Havana. Where will she go? Vera Cruz is the destination commonly spoken of, but Vera Cruz remains in the hands of the French and imperialists, and it is difficult to see how a minister accredited to the republic of Mexico (Mr. Campbell makes a point of that) can effect a landing there, unless under some arrangement with the French Emperor tantamount to an abandonment of Mexico by the French troops and the Austrian pretender.

Tampico is another port suggested. There is no blockade there, and the town, though terribly knocked about, is in the hands of the Liberals. Thence General Sherman and Minister Campbell might probably make their way to Mexico city, the abandoned capital of the Archduke Maximilian, and even it might be to Chihuahua, where President Juarez still holds on. Everything is a mystery at present, and there are but two men connected with the expedition who can solve it. They will not. Formidable as her armament of fourteen large Dahlgren guns is, the *Susquehanna*, a wooden ship, is not adapted for immediate warfare. What, then, will be done? *Che sara sara.—N. Y. Herald.*

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Four Whites Murdered by the Hualapais in Arizona—The Murderers Followed, and the Whole Party, Twenty-one in Number, Killed, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Special Agent Sendge, under date of La Paz, Arizona, October 16, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, on the 23d of September, a hostile band of Hualapais killed John Kullion, a wagoner, and also four mules which he drove, and that on the 26th of the same month, John Woodward, Judson Baker, and a Mr. Benjamin were killed by Hualapais Indians, while engaged in mining, near Fort Mohaive.

A party of ten citizens from the vicinity of the fort, accompanied by a number of Mohaive Indians, under the command of a captain or chief, named Hamausickahaute, went in pursuit of the Hualapais, whom they overtook, surprised their camp at daylight, and killed the whole party, twenty-one in number, losing but one man. The commanding officer of the fort was with the citizens in the pursuit, and speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and skill of Hamausickahaute and his braves in the affair. The agent says that this band of Hualapais hate the Mohaives as much as the whites, on account of their refusal to join in a concerted attack on the settlement.

Gold Medal Voted to General George H. Thomas.

On the 2d of November, 1865, the legislative houses of the State of Tennessee voted by joint resolution to present Major-General George H. Thomas with a gold medal, which should serve to remind the gallant soldier that the State of Tennessee was not disposed to forget his noble exertions in her behalf. The medal was gotten up in New York, and is regarded by the different connoisseurs who have seen it as one of the best artistic and successful medals yet produced.

On the face is a capital bas-relief of General Thomas, about which circle, in block letters, the words:—"To Major-General George H. Thomas, from the State of Tennessee." The reverse displays the Capitol at Nashville, beneath which, in line, "By joint resolution, adopted November 2, 1865." Half circling the top is the expressive reply of General Thomas to the anxious inquiry whether Chattanooga could be held:—"I will hold the town till we starve." In size the medal is generous, being nearly three inches in diameter. Its weight is one pound, Troy weight. It is understood that Governor Brownlow will present the medal within a few days.

Important Gold Case.—There is a very important case pending in the Superior Court, Baltimore, Judge Martin presiding, involving the sales of gold placed in brokers' hands for sale, subject to a margin, some points in which have already been decided, which materially affect the mode of transactions heretofore adopted by brokers in their dealings in gold, making them responsible for the price of gold when deposited, or for its return, according to the premium thereon, when demanded from the banker or broker. A large amount of testimony was adduced, through the commission, from bankers and brokers and experts in New York. Altogether, fifty or sixty thousand dollars are involved. Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Alexander, and other distinguished lawyers are engaged in the case. The final decision will be of great interest to bankers and brokers and the financial community.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

The Pursuit by United States Government Detectives since October Last.

A telegram from Washington to the Boston *Post* gives the following particulars of the capture of Surratt:—

The continually paraded allegation of Mr. Boutwell that the Governmental authorities have been supine in the matter of apprehending John H. Surratt, calls out a semi-official statement from the Ministers of War and State. The truth of the matter is, that the arrest of Surratt, as recently telegraphed, is due solely to the efforts and actual pursuit of the detectives of the War Department. This detective system of the War Department had reached great perfection prior to the close of the Rebellion, and it seems to have been a power with which Stanton was loth to part.

At all events, nearly the whole force, consisting of upwards of two hundred men, under pay in this immediate locality, have been retained in the service of the department during the past year, only being required to keep thoroughly posted upon the antecedents of any individuals who made their advent into the capital without any apparent call. The same surveillance was also directed to Government clerks and army men of every degree, particular attention being given to the attaches of the Paymaster's Department. Meanwhile the real endeavor of the organization has been to secure the person of John H. Surratt, and through the co-operation of the State Department his whereabouts was first made known to the Government early in October last, when it was discovered almost beyond doubt that Surratt was serving in the Papal Zouaves in Rome.

With no more delay than transpired in getting instructions from Washington, with enlarged and positive authority to effect the capture, the first apprehension of Surratt occurred under the auspices of our own detectives about three weeks ago. His subsequent escape into Italy, with whom we have but a modified extradition treaty, made his recapture doubtful until he sealed his own doom by continuing his flight into Egypt, with which Government we have a full treaty of extradition. I am authorized to say that the Government has been cognizant of every step of this chase after the last of the conspirators, and that its own detectives of the War Department force have conducted it to the successful end. Admiral Goldsborough has been telegraphed to bring the captured and his captors to this country without delay. So falls Mr. Boutwell's indictment of the Government in the matter of the capture of John H. Surratt.

Important to Brokers—Counterfeit Coupons.

A counterfeiting scheme, which was to have got rid of a large number of gold coupons of '81, due January 1, 1867, was discovered yesterday, under the following circumstances:—A boy offered about $1200 worth at the office of a broker in Wall street. The clerk to whom they were presented suspected them to be counterfeits, which, upon inquiry, they turned out to be. On questioning the lad, it was found that he was employed by a person who had that day opened an office, and who had given the boy the commission.

An inspector went with the lad, but found the office empty. It is supposed that the boy's absence alarmed his employer, and led to his decampment. The boy is able to describe and swear to the defaulter; it may, therefore, be hoped that he will soon be brought to justice. The coupons may be detected by the size of the figures by which they are numbered, as these exceed those on the genuine by nearly one quarter of their size.

The following are the words on one side of the coupons:—

"Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861 The United States of America will pay to bearer fifteen dollars for six months' interest due 1st January, 1867, upon bond No 785, for $500. L. E. Chittenden, Register United States Treasury."

According to the boy's statement, he got employment from the broker yesterday morning, through the following advertisement in this paper:—

WANTED—A boy for a broker's office. Call at No. 49 Exchange place, room 18, at 10 o'clock A.M.

After agreeing with the broker as to terms, the boy was sent to announce to the janitor of the building that "the room would be accepted," thus indicating that the occupation of the room was contingent upon obtaining the services of the boy.

When the boy returned he found two men in the room. He was then sent to Jersey City for a letter. He found, of course, no letter in Jersey City, and when he returned an hour or two had passed. Then there were three men in the room in Exchange place.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Petition for a Provisional Government Addressed to Congress—An Invitation to Mr. Greeley to Visit New Orleans—General Sheridan Gone to the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—A petition has this evening been sent to Congress, praying for a Provisional Government, and the immediate appointment of a Provisional Governor. Among the signers are Governor Wells, Colonel Warmouth, Judges Hyman, Howell, and Taliaferro, of the Supreme Court, and Judges Summould, Du Planter, and Cyntil, of the District Court of the State, and many of the prominent citizens and capitalists.

It having been observed in the Northern press that Mr. Greeley was about to sojourn for a few weeks in the West, an invitation from the leading citizens of the State has been extended to him to continue his journey to the South and West. All classes of people are in friendly intercourse and consultation upon the affairs of the nation, and although a radical of the strictest sect, Mr. Greeley is highly esteemed by many of the leading Democrats of the South.

General Sheridan and staff have gone to the Rio Grande.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

New York.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, December 5—The Board of State Canvassers have declared the result of the late election as follows:—

GOVERNOR.

Reuben E. Fenton..366,315 | John T. Hoffman..352,526

Majority for Fenton, 13,789.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

S. L. Woodford.....366,970 | Robert H. Pruyn 351,947

Majority for Woodford, 15,023.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt...367,194 | W. W. Wright...351,643

Majority for Hayt, 15,551.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

John Hammond...367,345 | F B. Gallagher..350,972

Majority for Hammond, 16,373.

CONVENTION.

For a Convention..352,854 | Ag't Convention 256,364

Majority for a Convention, 96,490.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

Markets by Telegraph.

To the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton quiet but firm, at 33@33½c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 14,000 bushels. Corn dull; sales of 36,000 bushels Western, $1·15. Oats heavy. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter quiet. Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—Grain is steady, with light receipts. Flour inactive; Chicago brands very heavy. Cloverseed steady. Flaxseed, $3·10. Provisions drooping. Mess Pork, $22@22·50; Cut Meats neglected and nominal. Groceries decline in sympathy with gold. Whisky dull

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 6.—Cotton is firm and in fair demand. 380 bales of strict middlings sold at 32c.

SAVANNAH, December 6.—Cotton is quiet, with few sales; middlings at 32c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6.—Cotton is steady and in fair demand; 480 bales of middlings sold at 32@32½c.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Signor Vegezzi Declines the Roman Mission.

Mr. Fox Inspecting the British Navy Yard

The London "Times" on the Message and the "Alabama" Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

The Mission to Rome.

FLORENCE, December 5.—Signor Vegezzi has declined the mission to Rome, and a deputation will be sent in his place.

Assistant Secretary Fox in England.

LONDON, December 5.—Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Fox, is visiting the British navy yards. He is received everywhere with a great deal of courtesy, and afforded every reasonable facility to compare English navy-yard management with that of the United States.

The London "Times" on the "Alabama" Claims.

The London *Times* in an editorial of this morning fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States, as set forth in his annual Message to Congress. It frankly declares that the *Alabama* case ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised, and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than the present.

Hanover.

HANOVER, December 5.—The ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English Government, has released his officials from their oath of allegiance.

By the U. S. and European News Association.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 5—Evening.—The steamship *Saxonia*, from New York, arrived here this P. M., and left for Hamburg, after having landed her English mails and passengers.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 5, Evening.—The Cotton Market is steady. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales Middling Uplands at 14d.

LIVERPOOL, December 5, Evening.—The Breadstuffs Markets remain without change.

LIVERPOOL, December 5—Evening.—The Provision Market is dull and declining. Tallow is inactive. Petroleum.—The closing quotations are 5s. 6d @6s.

LONDON, December 5—Evening.—Consols closed to day at 88¾ for money.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

To the New York Associated Press.

HALIFAX, December 6.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived here last night. She brings dates up to the 24th and 25th. Eighteen of her passengers are for Halifax and sixty-five for Boston.

Our British Relations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes as follows:—According to French despatches, the time is rapidly approaching when the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to her Majesty's Cabinet, if not by the public.

Ireland and the Fenians.

The police at Cork seized a case on board a steamer from Liverpool, which was found to contain fifty new rifles, with bayonets attached and bullet-moulds, etc. A man named Tracy, in the employ of the firm to whom the case was addressed, was arrested.

The naval authorities at Queenstown seized a coal-laden schooner from Cardiff, on suspicion that arms were concealed among the cargo. She was searched, but it is reported that no arms were found.

Numerous arrivals from America at Queenstown attracted considerable attention.

At Limerick on the 23d ten men were arrested, and a large quantity of bullets were seized.

A man named John McPherson McGulvany, supposed to be an American Fenian agent, was arrested in Dublin on the 23d, immediately after cashing an American draft for £950 on the Hibernian Bank. A revolver was found on him, but no documents.

Mr. W. Dugar, an extensive Irish contractor, had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The estimate of his liabilities ran as high as one million sterling. It is reported that his assets are so favorable that the estate might pay twenty shillings to the pound sterling.

The Dublin police are all armed with six-chambered revolvers.

It is rumored that numerous arrests will be made at once.

The Jamaica Revolt.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieutenant Brand, who presided over the Jamaica court-martial, denouncing him (Mr. Buxton) for his strictures on the proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty have ordered that copies of the letters be sent to Commodore McClintock in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieutenant Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters, he is to be superseded and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct inconsistent with the character of an officer and gentleman.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that of the vessels which will sail next month to bring home the troops, twelve are steam transports, and eight are frigates turned into temporary transports.

The London *Times* has no doubt but that Maximilian has abdicated, and looks forward to intervention by the Government at Washington as the next step; that intervention will be popular instead of unpopular, and cheap instead of costly; that the Americans will enter the country as friends; they will destroy its enemies, and thus render civilization possible, and transform that community into a civilized State.

They will have this advantage also, that they will seem less like invaders than their predecessors. This will preserve the name and form of a Mexican republic, and probably leave native Mexicans as its ostensible rulers.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of fourteen million francs.

The *Patrie* says that the visit of the Empress Eugenie is by no means given over.

Italy.

Earl Russell was among the distinguished English diplomats at present in Italy. He is shortly expected at Florence.

Prussia.

It is reported that a meeting of the North German Parliament has been fixed for February 1, and that the Governments allied with Prussia have been notified of the fact.

A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies regulating the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

Marine Disaster.

The crew of the abandoned brig *E. M. Dyer* was taken off the wreck by the brig *Mey*, off Cape Hatteras, which vessel reached England and landed the second mate and two colored seamen, the only survivors of the crew, the others having died, having been ten days without food before rescued.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY "[illegible]"

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The Brokers' Circular reports sales of cotton for the week ending Friday at 65,000 bales. The market has been firm, and generally unchanged. Of the above sale speculators took 7000 bales and exporters 15,000 bales. The sales yesterday reached 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Speculators and exporters took 6000 bales of yesterday's sales

The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middlings
Orleans	16½d.	14½d.
Mobiles	16¼d.	14¼d.
Uplands	15¾d.	14d.

The stock of cotton in port is ascertained to be 647,500 bales, of which 188,000 are American. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable—the markets there for goods and yarns being very dull and nominal.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and the usual authorities quote Flour quiet and steady. Wheat buoyant at 13s 3d.@13s. 9d ₩ cental for winter red. Western and Southern Corn advanced 1s and still tending upwards; mixed Western, 40s. ₩ quarter.

Bigland, Athaya & Co., and others, report beef easier. Pork flat. Bacon quiet, and steady. Lard dull, and declined 6d. Butter firm. Tallow quiet

Ashes quiet at 35@44s for pots and pearls. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet, and steady. Rice active, but stock scarce; prices advanced 6@8d. There is a large speculative inquiry.

Linseed firmer, and advanced 1s. Linseed cakes advancing. Cod oil; no sales.

Linseed Oil steady, at 40@46s Rosin steady, at 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. for common Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 40@41s. Petroleum dull, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, November 24.—Breadstuffs still advancing Flour, 64@68 for Winter red. Sugar firm. Coffee firm Rice firmer, and advanced 6d. Tea dull, at 11 for common Congou. Iron dull, at £5 5s. @5 10s. for rails, and £5 3s. 9d. for bars. Linseed advancing. Linseed cakes buoyant, and advanced 5s.; sales at £11 10s.@11 15s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 48s. for American. Petroleum inactive, at 1s 6d. Linseed Oil steady, at 38s.@38s. 3d. Sperm Oil nominal, at 26s. Tallow dull, at 44s.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £608,500.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, November 16, *Ocean Steed*, at Leghorn; November 21, *Bazaar*, at Schie'd; November 20, *Ironsides* and *Esther Sydenham*, at Antwerp; November 22, *Elgin*, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—November 21, *Everilla* and *Celestine*, at Antwerp.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Councils Petitioning Congress—Schemes of the Politicians, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 6.—A resolution was offered in the First Branch of our City Councils last evening, to the effect that a committee from both branches be appointed to prepare an address to the National Congress setting forth our grievances in consequence of Governor Swann's illiberal construction and interpretation of Maryland's laws, and to make a formal demand for the protection of the loyal people of Maryland. It is supposed this will be offset by the incoming Legislature at Annapolis, by annulling the city charter of Baltimore, or setting aside the recent municipal election, and ousting all the present city officials, from Mayor Chapman down.

From Ottawa.

To the New York Associated Press.

OTTAWA, December 6.—The Rideau Canal is now closed for the season.

The scheme for the construction of the Murray Canal is again revived. The engineer is now surveying the locality between Presque Isle Harbor and the Bay of Quinte.

The Ottawa Snow-Shoe Club was organized last night.

The Ottawa garrison battery, being raised to its new strength, is made efficient.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reception of Admiral Palmer—Governor Perry on the Constitutional Amendment.

By the New York Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6.—Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, had a reception this morning by the Mayor and military authorities.

Governor Perry publishes another letter against the Constitutional amendment, advocating a general convention of all the States.

Child-Murder at Wheeling.

By the United States Associated Press.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 6.—A desperate tragedy was enacted at Packer's Hotel, last evening. A married woman, named Nugent, from Marietta, Ohio, murdered her little girl, three years of age, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide by taking opium.

The cause of the deed is supposed to be domestic troubles.

Ship News.

By the New York Associated Press.

SAVANNAH, December 6.—Cleared—The ship *Thomas Freeman*, for Liverpool; the brig *Mark*, for Boston; the schooner *H. Keene*, for New York; the steamer *Fannie*, for Baltimore; and *William Tibbets*, for Boston. Arrived—The schooner *Amos*, from New York, and the brig *Charles Poole*, from Boston.

From Georgia.

To the New York Associated Press.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 6.—The House has passed bills granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air Line Railroad; also resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donation of corn to the poor.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster—His Honor, Judge Peirce, held the three first days of this term. This morning, his Honor Judge Brewster took the bench and held Court during the day.

The dock is still very crowded, and the prison cases are taking up all the time.

HEAVY LARCENY.

William Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of railroad iron valued at $1380.

YOUNG THIEF.

John Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a blanket, valued at $2·50, the property of Philip Rock. Sentenced to County Prison for two months.

Samuel Teat was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of two tons of railroad iron, valued at $150, the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The iron was missed, and found at Smith's Island in a boat. This defendant was seen leaving the island for this city. There was no evidence identifying the iron, and none whatever connecting this man with the theft.

LARCENY OF EGGS.

William Smith, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of eggs valued at two dollars, the property of John Newlan. Newlan, a Jersey farmer, left his market eggs on the wharf, and black William appropriated to his own use about five dozen. County Prison, two months.

MARKET PIRATE.

Daniel Reiley was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pocket-book and seventy-five dollars, the property of John Entwisle. Riley went to Mr. Entwisle's meat stall at the market, and asked to look at some meat. While Mr. Entwisle was showing the meat, Riley espied the pocket-book, snatched it up and ran away. Sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

J. Graham was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Newman. The officer went up to this man to arrest him for disorderly conduct, and before he had put his hand on him, Graham turned round and commenced a fierce assault upon the officer. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

William Wetmire pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of an overcoat belonging to James Millard. He stole the coat and sold it to a second-hand clothing dealer, with whom it was found. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

A VERY LOW THEFT.

William Hoskins, alias McCabe, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of silk dresses, handkerchiefs, and other articles of a lady's wardrobe, and a valise, together valued at a large sum of money, the property of persons unknown. One night last March, a lady and gentleman arrived in this city from Washington. They were later than the other passengers in getting off the train. As they came from the car, this defendant asked them if they would have a hack.

The gentleman said they would. The man politely offered to take the lady's valise to the hack, and she gave it to him. The man went away with the valise, and the lady and gentleman stood waiting for his return. But the man did not come back, and complaint was made to the detectives. Search was made, and some of the clothes were traced to pawnbrokers, and in this way the defendant was found. The stolen goods were recovered, and restored to the lady at Washington. Sentenced to County Prison for two years.

Frank Clinton, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a tow-line, valued at $20, the property of persons unknown. Sentenced to the County Prison for three months.

A POOR CHANCE.

Isaac Chance, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of three yards of cloth, valued at $15, the property of George Woodman. The goods were missed and found in Chance's house. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

BLACKLEGGERY.

Luke Sullivan (colored), was convicted of a charge of the larceny of goods valued at $36, the property of Christian Romaine. Luke, with another man, went to Romaine's cloth store, and while Luke engaged Romaine in conversation, his friend picked up the goods and ran. Luke pitched out also, but his tongue was better than his legs, while his dark companion's legs were better than his tongue, for Luke was caught and the other escaped. Sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

NOT EXACTLY A LAMB.

Louis Reyber was charged with burglary in breaking into the Eighth Baptist Church. He went into the church with another man, and took up the carpet. This defendant took the carpet to one side of the church. The other man locked the door and went away, and left this man inside with the carpet. In this fix he was detected by the sexton. As this was done in the day time, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny only. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Charles Senior was convicted of the charge of the larceny of clothing valued at $30, the property of Samuel Tobias. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Jacob Bender was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Catharine Bender, his wife. Bender got on a ferocious bender, and went home and gave Catharine a most unmerciful thrashing.

Fined $1 and costs, and ordered to enter security to keep the peace.

William Smith was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a purse containing $68, and a watch and chain, belonging to Anna Churchill. Mrs. Churchill let this man into her store one Sunday afternoon, and when he was left alone, he stole these articles and ran away.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, December 6, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1865 5-20s sold at 109, a decline of ¼; 113¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 100⅛ for 10-40s; and 105½@105¾ for June and August 7·30s. State and City Loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 5; and new City 6s at 99⅞@99¾, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 55⅝, a slight advance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅝, no change; 130¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 34 for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 67½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; 58½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 55½; 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 149 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 96 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¼; 11 A. M., 138⅞; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139⅛.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The Money Market was easy at the banks to-day at 6@7 per cent., the higher rate being the one generally asked; but first-class houses supplied themselves at the lower one, while there were exceptions on Government securities at 5.

"The discount line is dull, and first-class commercial paper passes at 6½@7 per cent. The return flow of currency from the West and the interior generally is becoming gradually more active; but as a considerable portion of the funds thus received are in National bank notes, the full extent of the drain will not be indicated in the next bank statement.

"The payment of $15,950,000 of interest on the seven-thirty loan will commence on the 15th inst., and this will contribute materially to swell the volume of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks. Lenders almost without exception express confidence in prolonged monetary ease, although efforts will doubtless be made by them to keep the rate for call loans at 6@7 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 5s...........	95	20 sh Penn R.......	54⅝
$400 City 6s.nw c&p	99½	10 sh do.........	54⅝
$1500 do....d bill	99½	200 sh Ocean....b5..	4½
25 sh Hazleton	57	300 sh do.....b5	4⅜
50 sh 13th & 15th...	20	1000 sh do.......b5	4
50 sh Lehigh Nav..	56½	100 sh Hestonville R	14½
20 sh Reading......	55⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, December 6.—The Flour Market is firm, notwithstanding the decline in the premium on gold, and with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are confident of maintaining present prices. About 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50, the latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13·50; extras at $9@10·75; superfine at $8@8·50; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but prices are steady at $7·25@7·50 ₩ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and in the absence of sales, to any extent, we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·85; Southern do at $2·90@3·10; and white at $3·20@3·30 Rye may be quoted at $1·35 for Western; and $1·40 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at yesterday's figures; sales of old yellow at $1·12@1·14; and new do. at 95c.@$1. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

A small lot of old Cloverseed sold at $10 ₩ 64 lbs.; 400 bush. Timothy were taken at $3·25@3·65; Flaxseed sells at $3·20

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·36@2·37 for Pennsylvania, and $2·43 for Ohio.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The American Navy.

From the Tribune.

Army and Navy Reports have ceased to be as interesting as a little while ago, when every ship was in line of battle, and every soldier hurried to the front. Our army of half a million has dwindled down to a little corps of 54,000, just enough not to keep the Indians and the Rebels in the best order. The decrease in the active force of the Navy is less. Secretary Welles reports that of the 278 vessels and 2351 guns now in the Navy, there are in commission and on duty 115 vessels and 1029 guns. Even for these, we judge, there is not much necessary occupation, though we should reluctantly see the squadrons which bear our flag on all the seas recalled home and laid up in idleness. An army can be disbanded and called out again, but ships must be kept in use to be serviceable, and 163 out of service are certainly enough for economy. Of these 54 are iron-clads, now stowed away at League Island, in the Delaware river, fresh water being considered necessary to their preservation.

Mr. Welles justly considers that Congress should make some provision for the safe-keeping of vessels which have cost the country several millions of dollars, and we trust that early in the session a depot for iron-clads will be selected. The House last summer accepted the offer of League Island, but the New England influence in the Senate defeated the bill. In time our monitors will be superseded by better inventions, yet for years they might safely be trusted to defend our harbors against the navies of France and England. The *Monadnock* and the *Miantonomah* have crossed the Atlantic, and in comparison with the best monitors of Europe did not need to hide their turreted heads.

A squadron is maintained in the Gulf, with as much reference to foreign as to home affairs. These ten vessels patrol the Gulf from Havana to the Rio Grande, but have had no occasion for asserting the rights of the United States. Mr. Welles refers to the report that colored men were kidnapped on the Southern coast and sold into Cuba, but says no such outrages were discovered. Squadrons have also been sent to cruise in the waters of Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, and South Pacific Oceans, making in all eight squadrons employed to some extent in exploration and ocean surveying service. No unusually important work of science has, however, been assigned to the Navy, though we never had an organization better fitted to make discoveries and observations.

Among the special subjects which the report considers, is the establishment of Government shops for the construction of iron and armored vessels. Mr. Welles observes that the want of building-shops, ship-houses, and dry-docks was a cause of serious delay during the whole war. He wishes this deficiency supplied, and thinks that every navy yard should have a dry dock. The restoration of the yards at Norfolk and Pensacola is urged upon Congress, and he adds that, in case of a war with any of the great naval powers, we should suffer seriously from the want of a navy yard in the Gulf, provided with all appliances for the repair of vessels. Harbor defense is briefly considered, but no satisfactory report is made. It appears that the Board appointed by the War and Navy Departments, of which Rear-Admiral Dahlgren and General Barnard were prominent members, failed to submit a complete plan.

Mr. Welles suggests that a bureau should be established to take charge of the interests of our seamen, those of the merchant marine as well as of the Navy. We know that the race of sailors is dying out; there are not many of those tarry heroes left, who thought the sea the natural element of man, and regretted that so much of the globe was wasted in dry land. Jack in a tornado exclaimed, "Lord! how I pities them poor folks on shore!" Our sailors now are half landsmen, and in other navies the service is equally deteriorated. England finds it very hard to get good sailors. Life before the mast has ceased to be attractive to the imaginations of young men, and the Secretary advises that measures should be taken to improve the service, and to secure the comfort of sailors. The system of naval apprenticeship, recently revived, is so far successful, the report avers, and certain improvements in it are recommended.

The aggregate naval pension fund is $11,750,000, an increase of $2,750,000. The income is more than enough to pay the pensions now on the roll. The expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1866, were $43,324,526, leaving a balance of $98,987,392. The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are $117,944,060. The appropriation asked is $23,568,436.

Altogether, we are satisfied with the condition of our Navy as exhibited in this Report, and urge upon Congress the importance of considering Mr. Welles' suggestions. We do not see that he could have made a better use of the large force left on his hands at the close of the war, and Congress must take further measures for the completion of that great system of which the war laid the rough foundations. The Secretary winds up with an eloquent appeal to the Government to do its best for the Department, and an earnest eulogy upon the services of our ships and men, and we will all gladly join him in the old song:—

> "Hurrah for the Army and Navy,
> Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue."

Congress—Its Spirit, Its Strength, Its Work.

From the Times.

To fervor of spirit, Congress evidently intends to add diligence in business. In other times, the short session was not expected to show much of either. Nobody looked for work before Christmas, and after the holidays the routine of the Government usually consumed the brief remainder of the term. This year, matters are ordered differently. The opening day was prolific of bills and resolutions and motions of an important character. Tuesday yielded a good deal of the same sort. And it is quite evident from the tenor of speeches at the reception and banquet on Monday, and from the force of the current which flows through the Capitol, that in the activity and demonstrativeness of these two days we have an index to the general outlines of the session. It is to be a session abounding in tokens of work, with politics always uppermost, and with a controlling resolve to do thoroughly what has hitherto been but crudely begun.

How things will be shaped, and how the party that has absolute mastery over the position will acquit itself under its vast responsibilities, we shall be better enabled to judge after the adjourned caucus to be held to-night. We shall then learn, with something like precision, the degree and the conditions of unity in the ranks of the party, and the judgment and temper which sway its counsels. Who are to be the acknowledged leaders? Is the experiment of legislating by committees to be persisted in, or are committees to be reduced to their proper place as auxiliaries—not as masters—of either House? Are we to have restoration or reconstruction?—adherence to the basis of the pending Constitutional amendment, or the adoption in its stead of measures of a more extreme nature? These inquiries, and others of the same import, suggest themselves naturally, and after to-day we shall probably possess data sufficient to work out an intelligible answer.

The first impression produced by what has already transpired undoubtedly is that the more radical Republicans have gained both in purpose and strength during the recess. They have taken the initiative, and mean to make a tough fight for the supremacy. We do not, indeed, trace in the caucus proceedings of last Saturday the violence which some of our contemporaries profess to have discovered. And the welcome speeches, and the speeches after dinner, have a vein of humor which should redeem them from the charge of "ferocious Jacobinism." Still, the business thus far transacted carries an air of earnestness which bodes no favor to the President or his friends. There will be no receding from the position already taken—no concession for courtesy's sake or the President's. His criticism of the Congressional course, and his denial of its constitutionality, has been accepted as a challenge, and will be resented as an imputation upon the right to govern claimed and exercised by the loyal States.

Some of the measures introduced with the view of tying the hands of the President are in themselves so expedient and just, that it seems undesirable to treat them simply as incidents of a personal quarrel. The proposed restrictions upon the appointing power are not uniformly wise in detail, but their operation would be favorable to a much-needed reform. The present system is productive of flagrant abuses, and the ends of an honest administration of the Government will be promoted by well-considered checks upon the power of the Executive. So also in reference to Mr. Eliot's bill repealing the clause of the act of 1862, under which the President may proclaim amnesty. The authority was conferred for use in contingencies which can no longer arise; it has been the occasion of misplaced leniency; and its repeal will restrict the pardoning power to the point reconcilable with common sense—after trial and conviction, and not otherwise. Mr. Schenck's bill, appointing a day for the meeting of the next Congress, is in accordance with the letter of the Constitution, and seems a not unwise provision for a probable emergency. Considered on their merits, all these measures admit of valid defense. They are proper, and in the circumstances not inexpedient. And it is to be regretted that their introduction and passage are made to appear as parts of a plan for annoying and weakening Mr. Johnson, instead of wholesome changes from which he will only incidentally suffer. The result would be same, though the moral effect of the legislation would be different.

The cultivation of a moderate, impersonal spirit is especially desirable in connection with the restoration question. At present Congress holds the vantage-ground. Its conditions of restoration have been ratified by the people. Its contest with the President has been decided in its favor. Its course has been approved, its pretensions have been indorsed, and power has been conferred upon it sufficient for all probable purposes. It can, therefore, afford to rely upon its strength, to avoid irritating and needless issues, and, above all, to rest content upon the ground on which the recent elections were fought and won. The mistake committed by the President should be at once a warning and a guide. He has sacrificed his only remaining hope of reconciliation and usefulness, by ignoring the decision of the people in support of the Constitutional amendment.

Will Congress repeat the blunder in another form? We think that it will, if it evinces a disposition to prefer conditions more extreme than those of the amendment. The Republican party, let it be remembered, went to the country with the amendment as the party platform on the restoration question. The support of the people was sought and obtained on the plea that the amendment, while satisfying urgent requirements, is moderate and fair to the excluded States. To this measure, then, the majority in Congress are virtually bound. They triumphed in part, because of the moderation and reasonableness of their plan; and they would err grievously were they hastily to exchange it for more extreme measures.

The time may come, perhaps speedily, when other measures may become necessary. The continued refusal of the States to accept the terms offered may impose upon Congress the duty of reconsidering the whole subject, and of adapting legislation to the new aspect of affairs. The interests of the republic may justify the substitution of a policy of reconstruction for the proposed policy of restoration. Should that time arrive, the party and the country will doubtless be prepared to meet fully the consequences of the change. But such a change of policy, to be defensible, should be the natural product of events. We may not precipitate it, and assuredly we may not anticipate it, without weakening the hold of the Republican party upon the moral sense and the constitutional principle of the States now forming the Government.

We believe that Congress would strengthen its position immensely, by declaring formally its readiness at once to admit loyal and duly qualified Senators and Representatives from any of the Southern States which shall ratify the amendment. The only plausible excuse of the South—that the ratification of this amendment would be useless, because other terms would afterwards be insisted upon—would thus be destroyed. The amendment would then be a guarantee of restoration to the South, as well as a guarantee of peace and unity to the North. If, notwithstanding such a declaration, the South persisted in its refusal, Congress would have a clear right to pronounce it contumacious, and to act in the matter of reconstruction without stopping to consult the leaders or the dupes of rebellion. Meanwhile, let us hold to the amendment in preference to any hasty device that may be proposed.

The Great Revolutionary Demonstration in London—Dangers of the British Empire.

From the Herald.

The meeting held on Monday last in London is a startling fact—startling not merely because of its numbers and its semi-military organization, but because of incidents which identify it with the Irish revolutionary movement. We are told that among the flags borne prominently in the procession was that of the "Stars and Stripes," and that among the airs played, by almost every band, was "The Wearing of the Green," an air which had been suppressed by Government authority in the theatres and other places of amusement. Those who have been in England will comprehend the grave significance of these facts. They constitute a formal declaration of war against the ruling classes, and impart to Mr. Bright's reform agitation the immediate character of a revolutionary movement.

When the leader of the English radicals went to Dublin, it was supposed that there was an antagonism between his plans and those of Stephens. The one, it was contended, sought merely a redress of existing grievances, the other revolution. It now turns out (at least we are entitled to assume so from what transpired at the London meeting) that the leaders of the two organizations are acting in close concert with each other. Else why did not Mr. Bright endeavor to put a stop to this flaunting of republican emblems and singing of treasonable songs in the immediate vicinage of the Queen's palace? One thing is certain: if he is not using the Fenians to compass his objects, the Fenians are using him. Before many weeks will have elapsed he will either have to abandon the course he has been pursuing, or declare himself in favor of forcible measures. He is already so compromised that he is left but one or other of these alternatives. Which will he adopt? The answer will be supplied by Stephens' success or failure.

It will be said that we are laying too great a stress on the incidents of the London meeting. No Englishman will think so. They are too serious to be thus treated. That men in England should be found bold enough to attempt such things, and that they should escape punishment, shows that the work of revolution is pretty well advanced, and that the Government is paralyzed by its terrors. Were the evidences of an insurrectionary spirit there confined to such demonstrations, there might even still be room for doubt. But we have positive proof that preparations have been making throughout the English provinces for an outbreak of some sort. Witness the seizures that have been made of stores of incendiary compounds of a new and most destructive character, the power of which is not even to be neutralized by long immersion in water.

These are not Fenian, but English contrivances, with which it is intended to aid the Stephens movement by setting fire to the leading English cities. The dismay and confusion caused by these proceedings will, it is calculated, so weaken the Government that it will be unable to cope with the Irish insurgents. On their success will depend the throwing off of the mask by the English reformers, and the proclamation of the downfall of the Queen's authority. We speak of these projects as we hear of them, leaving our readers to judge of the probability of their realization. Inferentially we must conclude that the British Government has itself serious misgivings on the subject. Else why tolerate those alarming demonstrations under the very nose of royalty, or countermand the orders for the despatch of the English militia regiments to Ireland, where every soldier that it can command is urgently required?

It is remarkable how rapidly in the case of the British empire, as in that of Austria, the process of disintegration is setting in. It would seem as if we had arrived at a period of the world's history when all purely artificial governmental systems by which antagonistic races and nationalities have been kept together, are doomed to dissolution. The British empire has been pre-eminently of this character. Built up by robbery and violence, it has run the full term of its fraudulently acquired greatness. A thorough reform of its political system and reparation for the crimes of which its Government has been guilty towards Ireland, India, and other of its dependencies, might have prolonged its existence. The obstinacy and selfishness of its rulers have, however, rendered hopeless such a chance of salvation. The fate of the small separate nationalities into which it will be split up offers a curious subject for speculation. The only form of government which can possibly hold them together is, we believe, that under which our own country has become so great and prosperous.

Can the President be Divested of the Pardoning Power?

From the World.

The bill, which has been set on its travels through the two Houses, for repealing the amnesty section of the treason act, is futile and nugatory, like the section it aims to repeal. The President derives his pardoning power not from any act of Congress, but from the Constitution; and no legislation can either strengthen or impair it. We expressed this opinion on Tuesday, on which the *Evening Post*, in the superabundance of its wisdom, delivers itself as follows:—

> "We are surprised to read in a morning journal an assertion that the President may continue to issue pardons to Rebels *before* trial, under the general pardoning power conferred by the Constitution. Of course this is absurd. He has no such authority. He is empowered to grant pardons *after* trial and conviction, but not before."

"Surprise" is the daughter of ignorance, as the *Post* will, in this case at least, presently be in a position to see. That form of pardon to which we give the name of amnesty *always* precedes conviction. That amnesties are included under the constitutional authority to pardon, was the opinion of Hamilton in discussing that subject in the *Federalist*—an opinion repeated and endorsed by Story in his "Commentaries on the Constitution"—an opinion officially acted on by Washington in the case of the Whisky insurgents in Pennsylvania whom he amnestied without any Congressional authorization. In the Constitution of the French republic of 1848, the amnesty power was expressly excepted out of the pardoning power of the Executive, and reserved to the Legislature, which shows that, without such express exception, it would have been included under the general power to grant pardons.

In amnesties pardon precedes conviction from the very nature of the case. Individual pardons may precede or follow conviction, according to the pleasure of the President. When that great eloquent lawyer, William Wirt, was Attorney-General, he advised the President on this point as follows:—"On the second point, whether pardon can precede condemnation, I am of opinion that the President may, if he chooses, grant such pardon. There is nothing in the terms in which the power of pardon is granted which requires that it shall be preceded by a sentence of conviction on the verdict of a jury. There is nothing in the force of the term pardon which implies a previous condemnation. A pardon presupposes an offense, and nothing more. If the party confesses his guilt" (and the application for a pardon is a confession), "every degree of certainty as to the fact of the perpetration of the offense is gained which a trial could gain; because, if he were arraigned and pleaded guilty, no jury would be empannelled, and no evidence would be heard in the case, but judgment would be entered on his own plea. ("Opinions of Attorneys-General," volume I, page 251.) John M. Berrian, another great lawyer, when Attorney-General, advised the President against the frequent interposition of the pardoning power previous to trial; taking the constitutional authority for granted, and resting his advice solely on expediency. "It is not denied," he said, "that cases may exist in which such interposition would be proper; and it is admitted that the case presented, on the evidence furnished by the memorialists, is a strong one." ("Opinions Attorneys Generals," I, 723.) Felix Grundy, another very distinguished Attorney-General, also asserted the pardoning power in the utmost latitude, as to time, form, and manner, in which it should be exerted. "The pardoning power," he said, "given by the Constitution, is plenary, cases of impeachment only excepted. Its exercise, and the mode of its exercise, are placed, without condition or limitation, wholly in the discretion of the President." ("Opinions," etc., II, 1242.)

The blunder of the *Evening Post* would not have deserved all this array of authorities, if the doctrine it assumes were not acted on by Congress, and used as a weapon against the President. It is on this ground that we feel called upon to contest it, point by point, and to make our refutation of it superfluously conclusive. It was begotten by a perverse party spirit, and is born of ignorance.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the National Finances.

The Report of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch on the condition and prospects of our national finances has doubtless been read by all our readers, as the subject of which it treats far outweighs in importance any other public document, not excepting the President's Message itself. While the facts as set forth by the figures are all that the most sanguine could have desired, yet the tone of the Report, and many of the recommendations it contains, have not tended to exalt the Secretary in our estimation as a financier. Proceeding on the basis that a return to specie payments is desirable—a basis which all of us grant—he suggests a series of improvements on the present system, which will tend to secure that result at an early day. Without pretending to have access to the facts at the control of the Secretary, we cannot but see some discrepancy in his advice. He recommends five changes, which will be the remedies for existing evils:—

> "First. In compelling the National Banks to redeem their notes at the Atlantic cities, or, what would be better, at a single city.
>
> "Second. In a curtailment of the currency to the amount required by legitimate and healthful trade.
>
> "Third. In a careful revision of the tariff, for the purpose of harmonizing it with our internal taxes—removing the oppressive burdens now imposed upon certain branches of industry, and relieving altogether, or greatly relieving, raw materials from taxes, in order that the product of labor may be enhanced and production and exportation increased.
>
> "Fourth. In the issue of bonds, payable in not over twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of not over five per cent., payable in England or Germany, to an amount sufficient to absorb the six per cent. bonds held in Europe, and to meet the demand there for actual and permanent investment; and,
>
> "Fifth. In the rehabilitation of the Southern States."

He varies each of these suggestions at length. In regard to the first, New York city is designated as the proper place where all bonds should be redeemed which may be issued by the national banks. She is to be made absolutely the centre of all the vast system, the controller of the currency, the goddess at whose shrine all of our Philadelphia banks must bow. We are to be made provincial banks, and all be ruled by New York associations. The Secretary well says that it requires a sacrifice of local pride to assent to such a plan. If the little banks of the little country towns feel aggrieved at such a proposition, how much more will those of the great centres of the Atlantic coast, whose credit is as good as any in the city of New York! But why is this change necessary? We are told because the notes of banks situated at a distance are less valuable than those in the neighborhood. Is this practically true in the case of national banks? We think not. All are guaranteed by the same deposits at Washington, and all that is necessary is that we know the note to be genuine, in order that it be received at par. We see daily hundreds of notes of national banks, in all parts of the country, received and passed out the same as those situated on Chesnut street. The fact that these notes are receivable for all public dues (except imports) is of itself a sufficient guarantee that they will all remain at par in all parts of the land.

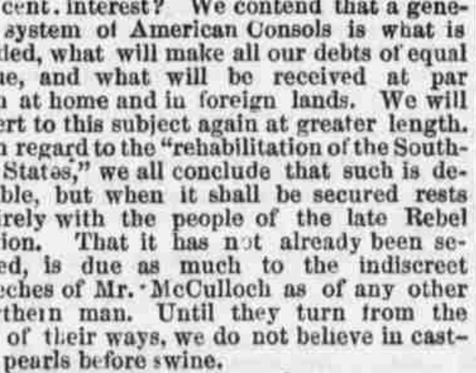
In the second place, the currency is to be curtailed. That has been going on for some time past, but not with sufficient rapidity, in the Secretary's opinion. He proposes to contract all the notes of the United States at the rate of six millions and ten millions a month, until all be withdrawn and the national banks alone furnish the circulating medium. As the plan proposed is intended to be a permanent one, at least for years, let us look at the effect. The first proposition makes all national bank notes redeemable in New York city. Redeemable with what? Gold? Clearly not, for the change is at once recommended, and yet a specie basis is not anticipated for months. Clearly, then, they must be redeemed with United States notes. But if these notes be withdrawn from circulation, what can the national banks redeem their notes with in New York? The two propositions here clash, unless there be a supplementary idea of covering the issues with gold deposits when all the legal-tender notes are withdrawn. We think that ten millions a month would be too rapid a contraction—would cause a stringency, and eventuate in a panic before the haven of specie payment could be reached.

The third proposition looks suspicious. It mainly commends Mr. Wells, and favors a revision of the tariff according to his suggestions. It states that free trade is consistent with the spirit of our institutions, and views a tariff rather as a means of raising revenue than as a means of protecting American industry. We will not advance an opinion on this point, because, while the tariff does indeed need revision, it may be either rightly or wrongly revised; and, as the Secretary does not specify his idea very clearly, we cannot venture on a judgment. But it needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell an attempt to sacrifice Pennsylvania when the report of the Committee is read.

Why could not the fourth proposition be made to apply to all United States bonds, and not only to those held abroad? Why not have a universal "funded debt," and not have only that part of it which is held abroad payable in that shape and bearing five per cent. interest? We contend that a general system of American Consols is what is needed, what will make all our debts of equal value, and what will be received at par both at home and in foreign lands. We will revert to this subject again at greater length.

In regard to the "rehabilitation of the Southern States," we all conclude that such is desirable, but when it shall be secured rests entirely with the people of the late Rebel section. That it has not already been secured, is due as much to the indiscreet speeches of Mr. McCulloch as of any other Northern man. Until they turn from the evil of their ways, we do not believe in casting pearls before swine.

We have sought to glance for a moment at the proposition of the Secretary. Of course, the subject-matter of the Report cannot be treated of in one article. It will occupy much of the attention of Congress, and we will revert to it frequently hereafter. Judging from our first impression, we do not hail with any peculiar gratification the theories of the holder of the portfolio of the Treasury.



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Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
UNION LEAGUE
OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

12 4 6 SECRETARY.

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.

11 27tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the ALLEGHENY AND PITTSBURG OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Monday 10th inst.

D. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.

December 3, 1866. 12 4 tuths3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 8m No. 279 DUANE Street, New York.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2§

L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. F. PIRSEL.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home"
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.

Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches etc.,

11 11 mthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted.[10 31 dec2m

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SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

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AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 26§

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

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EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

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Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

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No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

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ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.

ALWAYS DRY.

Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE

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And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS

SECONDHAND SAFES.

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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents 3 10

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810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH street above Eighth. 6 2§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

FALL OF A BREWERY—ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon a serious catastrophe occurred in the Twenty-fourth Ward, about one mile from the Belmont Cottage, on the river Schuylkill, near the Columbia Bridge, involving the partial destruction of Austin's Belmont Brewery, by the falling in of the walls, and the killing of one man and serious injury of several other workmen engaged in the construction of the building.

The brewery was a large stone edifice, and was being built, as was supposed, in a most substantial manner. It is situated near the Lancaster pike, and not far from Christ Church Hospital, and within a short distance of the location of the new West Philadelphia Water Works. Yesterday afternoon the western end, which was being built for a distillery, fell in, and five workmen who were employed on the masonry were buried in the ruins. After some difficulty they were extricated, when it was discovered that three of them were very seriously hurt, having their legs broken and severe bruises about the head. The other two were only slightly injured. The wounded men were at once conveyed to the residence of Mr. Austin, proprietor of the brewery, who resides within a stone's-throw of the scene of the accident, and their injuries were properly attended to.

One portion of the brewery was three stories in height, and the other two stories, and a part of it was roofed in. The old brewery, on the same spot, was burned on the 12th of October last, and was being rebuilt. It is thought that the accident was caused by a crack in the foundation. The portion that fell consisted of the entire western end and sides, while the remainder of the structure remains intact. George Maris, one of the men, died shortly after the occurrence, from wounds received. He was sixty-seven years of age. The names of the others are George Yerker, aged 20, injured about the head and in the right leg; James Hookaway, aged 45, injured in the spine; Ralph McCollom, aged 33, injured in the head and breast; John Monaghan, aged 27, injured in the head.

ANOTHER FENIAN MEETING.—A large mass meeting of the friends of Ireland was held last evening, in the American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets. The hall was densely crowded, and quite a number of ladies were in attendance. Senator Morrison, of Missouri, addressed the meeting. He spoke eloquently of the handful of men who crossed the border and attacked the English. He said that the red-coats had not recovered from the shock, and the movements of the Fenians at that time established the fact beyond a doubt, that, with a larger force, they could have taken possession of the entire Canadas.

He referred to Ireland's grievances, advocated her rights, and said that another demonstration would shortly be made which would give to the old country her independence. Mr. Morrison, during his remarks, was frequently applauded. A delegation of Fenians from the lower part of the city, headed by a band of music, appeared in the hall, and was received with great applause.

George Archdeacon, Esq., Head Centre of Liverpool, and a late prisoner in Mountjoy Prison, also addressed the meeting. His remarks were attentively listened to, and received with outbursts of applause. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.—A number of ladies of this city united to establish a Home, where young girls engaged in stores, and unable to pay full board, could obtain board at a small cost, and where young women arriving in the city could stay while seeking employment. The benevolent ladies who started the enterprise have purchased two fine three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1433 and 1435 Lombard street, which they have furnished comfortably, and in which a large number of respectable young women have already found a home. The institution, however, though productive of great benefit, is not self-supporting, as the receipts do not by any means meet the expenses. The lady managers appeal, therefore, for contributions of money, provisions, books for the library, and anything that may be useful. Our citizens will need no urging to respond to this call in behalf of a noble institution.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY FOR NOVEMBER.—Our city has again become one of the most healthy cities in the Union, the deaths during November numbering only 1037, of which 550 were males and 487 were females. Of the whole number, 409 were under 5 years of age, and 33 over 80 years. The following shows the number of deaths in each ward:—First Ward, 38; Second, 56; Third, 30; Fourth, 37; Fifth, 33; Sixth, 21; Seventh, 72; Eighth, 47; Ninth, 23; Tenth, 41; Eleventh, 28; Twelfth, 21; Thirteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 26; Fifteenth, 52; Sixteenth, 23; Seventeenth, 33; Eighteenth, 39; Nineteenth, 63; Twentieth, 65; Twenty-first, 26; Twenty-second, 26; Twenty-third, 25; Twenty-fourth, 45; Twenty-fifth, 15; Twenty-sixth, 43; unknown, 90.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN CAUCUS.—The Republican members of Select and Common Councils met in caucus yesterday afternoon, and nominated James Lynd, Esq., for City Solicitor, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of F. C. Brewster, Esq. The candidates were James Lynd, Moses A. Dropsie, and Henry T. King, Esqs. There were five ballots, on the fourth of which Messrs. Lynd and Dropsie had a tie vote. On the last ballot the vote was—Lynd, 28; Dropsie, 20. Mr. King had twelve votes on one of the ballots. The nomination having been made, Mr. Lynd was invited into Common Council Chamber, and thanked the members for the compliment they had paid him, which he said was more gratifying because it was an indorsement of his course during the seven years he had been connected with the Select Council.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE ESTIMATES.—The Commissioner of City Property, in his estimate for 1867, put down the sum of $20,000 for the further improvement of Fairmount Park; but the Finance Committee after considering the matter, have agreed to ask for only $6000 for the said purpose. It was argued that Councils should cut down every appropriation to the lowest figure compatible with the city's interest, so that the tax rate could be reduced to something like the old figure immediately after consolidation. The appropriation bills will be taken up, it is expected, to-day, and we understand that an effort will be made to reduce many of the items which have been approved of by many of the committees.

LOCAL MISSIONARY WORK.—Bethany Sunday School, on South street, above Twenty-first, in the midst of one of the most extensive manufacturing districts, is engaged in effective missionary work. Its scholars number between eight and nine hundred, and the chapel occupied scarcely accommodates them all. It gathers in the children and helps the poor in many ways, and is one of our best home missions.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Yesterday evening a furniture car driver, named McFadden, who resides in Sellers' court, fell from his car on Delaware avenue, near Market street, and was taken up in an insensible condition, and conveyed to the Cherry street station. He was finally removed to his residence. His injuries, it was thought, would prove fatal.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.—Mary D. Brown, member of the Friends' Society, has recently given $500 to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Hospital recently established. This institution combines a refuge for the sick and disabled, and an asylum for aged Israelites.

DIED SUDDENLY.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of William Lyster, aged ninety years, who died suddenly at his residence, at Forty-eighth and Spruce streets.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named John Fritz, residing at No. 922 N. Third street, was run over at Ninth and Brown streets by the Germantown cars yesterday afternoon, and badly injured.

DISCHARGE OF A GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court closed up the business before them yesterday, and were discharged for the term.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE CAMDEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Camden County Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, President, Rev. J. B. Dobbins, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., after which, Rev. Dr. Fewsmith, of Newark, was introduced as a delegate of the Essex County Society.

A report was then received from Mr. Shinn, who had been appointed to canvass the county, by which it appears that he had visited 6959 families—of these he found 351 destitute of Bibles; also found 175 individuals likewise destitute. These were all supplied. Of the whole number visited, 662 were families of colored persons. Besides these the school-houses and county prison were also supplied. In this distribution by the agent there were 357 Bibles, 156 Testaments, and 58 volumes containing some portions of the Scripture. The total value of the books is $253,000.

The report of the Treasurer was then read, by which it appears that about $500 have been raised during the past year, exclusive of the money collected by the agent for the sale of books.

The report of the Depository was also submitted, which states that 442 volumes had been given away during the year, and 73 sold.

At the last annual meeting of the Society, it was resolved to signalize this jubilee year of the American Bible Society by a thorough exploration of the country. In conformity with some efforts made in other parts of the country the attempt was made to raise an increased sum. The effort was to raise $1000 in this county, and more than one-half the sum has been raised.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. B. Dobbins; Vice-Presidents, Ralph Lee, G. Vangelder, J. F. Bodine, J. Linemar, A. G. Cattell, Rev. Dr. Harris, James White, Horace M. Sharp; Secretary, L. C. Baker; Treasurer, J. H. Stevens; Depository, S. S. E. Cowperthwait; Executive Committee, V. D. Reed, J. L. Vansant, C. Wood, A. Mathews, J. C. Delacour, G. S. Woodhull, J. S. Bundick, J. D. Reinboth, and the officers of Society *ex-officio*.

The next annual meeting was appointed to be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Camden, on the first Thursday in December, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon and Mr. Crisbine were appointed a Committee to select delegates to the county societies.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening devotional services were held.

After the singing of a hymn and a prayer, Rev. Dr. Cookman, of Philadelphia, was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:—

The Bible, in whose circulation we are specially concerned, is an inexhaustible theme of discourse. I propose this evening to occupy only a few moments in discussing the relation the Bible has to our free institutions. The Scriptures are a heaven-appointed key to unlock the mysteries of Heaven. They have been translated into our own language, and have been scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Bible is indispensable to the perpetuity and perfection of our free institutions. There are some who will strenuously controvert this position; some who favor and pertinaciously maintain other and different theories. We have one class who insist that our Government possesses in itself the guarantee of its own perpetuity. It is, indeed, the very perfection of political machinery, which, if left alone, would proceed in its own workings; but let us ask such persons, Where is our Government, and what is our Government? Visit, if you please, our national capital, and inquire of the President of the United States if he is the Government, and he will tell you, or, at least, he ought to, that he is not. Enter the halls of our Senate and House of Representatives, and ask the Congressmen at present assembled if they are the Government, and they will reply, no! Approach the heads of departments, the judges of our Supreme and subordinate courts, the generals of our army, the commodores of our navy, and demand of them if they are the Government, and they will reply to you negatively. They will say to you that they are but the executive officers at the head of their departments. No more satisfactory answer can be given as to what is the Government, than that it is with the people. Every citizen, however humble his origin or lowly his lot in life, shares, or ought to share, in the sovereignty of this great republic. If our millions should rise in their majesty and might to-morrow, as they rose so gloriously in the spring of 1861, insisting upon the maintenance of our national Union, demanding a monarchy, a monarchy must be the unavoidable consequence. We must rely upon our free institutions for the perpetuity of our cherished liberties. The very germ of civil liberty—namely, that all men are born free and equal, and are possessed of certain unalienable rights—is a blossom from the tree of life, and is the first shoot from the noble oak which, despite the desolating times of war, is striking its roots deeper and spreading its branches more widely than at any previous period. The speaker continued at some length, and throughout was listened to with marked attention.

Rev. Dr. Fewsmith was then introduced and made a few remarks, after which the audience departed, no doubt well satisfied with the addresses of the learned gentlemen.

THE CAMDEN SKATING PARK is being fitted up for the winter season. The water has been let into the inclosure, and all that is needed now is a cold snap to perfect the arrangement. Colonel McKeen has charge of it, and is laboring assiduously to secure the patronage of our skating citizens. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Second Presbyterian Church, lately built, and the funds raised are to pay off the debt incurred in building it.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, a lady named Mrs. Green, employed as a manufacturer of bugle trimmings in one of the manufactories of Philadelphia, fell from the fourth story to the ground floor. She was taken to her home in South Camden, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

An Australian Newspaper Office.—At a newspaper office in Sydney, Australia, is a tablet informing visitors that the editor cannot be spoken to unless paid for his time. Persons desiring an audience are invited to buy a ticket of admission at the door of the waiting-room—one hour costing ten shillings; half an hour, six shillings; fifteen minutes, three shillings.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 18 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,

7 28] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

FRENCH OPERA.
P. JUIGNET AND C. DRIVET, DIRECTORS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with reserved seats, ONE DOLLAR. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 7¾ precisely.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 7,
ZAMPA;
OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.

Opera in three acts, music by Harold
Mad'lle NADDIE as.......................Camille
Mr. ARMAND as.......................Zampa

THE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.

Opera in one act. Music by Paer.
Mad'lle LAURENTIS as.......................Gertrude
Mr. WILHELM as.......................Barnabe

SATURDAY, December 8,
GRAND MATINEE.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR, with reserved seats, to all parts of the house.

By general request.

THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

Opera in three acts. Music by Auber.
Mad'lle NADDIE as.......................La Catarina
Mad'lle LAURENTIS as.......................Diana
Mr. ANTHELME as.......................Don Henrique

The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday, December 5, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

Books of the operas for sale at the Academy. 12 6 5t

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS
DIRECTOR.......................J. GRAU
DEBUT OF M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 10.
MEDEA! MEDEA! MEDEA!

M'me RISTORI as MEDEA, the same character in which she made her debut in New York.

TUESDAY, Second. WEDNESDAY, Third Night.

Reserved seats to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony $2. Admission, $1·50; Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for the first night can be had from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—

CHESNUT Street above Twelfth. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.

THIS EVENING
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
and the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
THE

Long Strike

OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be named—Fuller's Lane, City of Manchester by Night, the Trial Scene, and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.

In this last scene, news from all parts of the world, received by the
THEATRE TELEGRAPH WIRE,
will be read to the audience.
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. McDONOUGH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 8,
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7½
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as.......................Dr. Pangloss
CLARKE as.......................Timothy Brown
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 6,
Coleman's superb Comedy, in five acts, of
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
Dr. Pangloss.......................Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the laughable Comedietta of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Timothy Brown.......................Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY—CLARKE'S SPECIAL NIGHT.

Mr. CLARKE will appear on to-morrow evening, the occasion of his benefit, in three plays—LEAP YEAR, FAT BOY and SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

CLARKE as DIGGORY, WADDILOVE, and DIMPLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.

AN ENTIRE NEW PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear
IN AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
in two new pieces and new songs,
EACH EVENING.

To conclude each evening with a grand Drama, by the
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. H. PAUL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—

THE GREAT EVENT
EVERY NIGHT, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

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NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 6 months.......................$8·00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.......................$5·00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.

8 20 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

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Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

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200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

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No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuth2m Between Chesnut and Market.

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

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MARBLE WORKS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT St.

Remember the Little Ones:
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,

In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Da sem, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY THIRD Street, New York.

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,

Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12 000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4 500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1 875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1 500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @$6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @$5	2 500
1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives @$3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to	24 225

Making in the aggregate 200 000 Presents, valued at.......................$100,000.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4·50	40 Tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " " "	9 00	50 " " "	43 50
20 " " "	17·50	100 " " "	85·00
30 " " "	26·25		

Address all orders and communications to

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, } No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Or to WM. T. WILSON,
11 30 3w No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.

84 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.

840 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.

380 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.

6000 pounds Copper Scrap.

190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.

140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.

60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street between Race and Vine streets in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city on THURSDAY the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. HANSELL, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
12 4 tuths5t* Auditor.

MEDICAL.

USE THE "BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 tuths12t

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,

47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANEMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU.

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GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

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Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 14 6m

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WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY.
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SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5·50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,

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SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P .

Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS:
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
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F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 5tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails

"CITY OF BALTIMORE"	Saturday, December 8
"CITY OF CORK"	Wednesday, December 12
"CITY OF PARIS"	Saturday, December 15
"CITY OF NEW YORK"	Saturday, December 22

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage Currency	$36
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

The Assassination of Dr. Robinson in Salt Lake City.

THE recent terrible assassination of Dr. J. K. Robinson, in Salt Lake City, has hardly received that notice from the press which the character of the man and the circumstances of his death deserved. That his murder was planned and perpetrated by the Mormons, there is hardly the shadow of a doubt. His position as a leading "Gentile," the Superintendent of a Congregational Sabbath School, and the husband of a lady who had abjured Mormonism, marked him for destruction. Of course, the treacherous Mormon leaders profess ignorance of the perpetrators of the horrible deed, and Brigham Young joins in offering a reward for their capture; but we take it that no man, who knows anything of the utterly hypocritical and abandoned character of those leaders, is deceived by such shallow devices.

The circumstances of the assassination are described in the following article, which we clip from the Salt Lake *Daily Union Vidette* of the 24th of October:—

THE MURDER OF DR. ROBINSON.—Yesterday morning the city was again startled on the announcement that another horrid, bloody assassination and most brutal murder had been committed in one of the most public streets, the night before. Dr. John King Robinson, a prominent and most estimable citizen, was slain within a half block of his residence, three doors from Independence Hall.

The facts, as nearly as we have been able to gather them from trustworthy sources, are briefly these:—On Monday night, about half-past 11 o'clock, Dr. Robinson was roused from his slumbers by a man who came to his residence and informed him that John Jones (an acquaintance of the Doctor), living on the State road, had broken his leg, and required surgical aid immediately, as, said the unknown caller, "his leg's smashed all to thunder." The Doctor's young wife objected to his going out so late, as threats had been made against his life in anonymous letters, in consequence of the fact that he had, a short time since, instituted a suit against the city for the recovery of the Warm Sulphur Springs, claimed by both the Doctor and the city. He, however, hastily threw on his clothing, and told the man to go ahead, and he would shortly see Mr. Jones. The man replied no, he would wait for and accompany him. Mrs. Robinson, however, was unable to prevail on her husband to shirk the call of humanity, and the murderer and his victim passed out into the night.

A very few minutes after a shot was heard but Mrs. Robinson and the inmates of the house did not suspect what it meant. Mr. Charles King, J. Wimmer, and Colonel Kahn were sitting in their room conversing, their house being on the block next east of that on which Dr. Robinson resided. At the hour named they heard a piercing, wild shriek, and immediately afterwards heard a pistol shot. Starting to their feet, they raised the window, and, the moon being nearly at its full and the night almost as bright as day, they saw three men run up the street from the direction of the corner of Main and Third South streets. They passed out into the street and towards the corner. Nothing was to be seen, and they were about returning home, when the thought suggested itself that further search might disclose something. Crossing Main street westwardly, they found the body of a man prone on the earth, with a cut across the forehead and a pistol-ball through the head. Others came up, and as they gazed upon the upturned face of the murdered man, it was discovered to be Dr. Robinson. Although still breathing, he was insensible, and was borne by kind hands to Independence Hall, a short distance from the scene. It was nearly an hour afterwards that it was deemed prudent to alarm the family. Dr. William Tait (the late partner of Dr. Robinson), Surgeon J. M. Williamson, and Dr. Anderson were soon summoned, but human aid was of no avail, and the murdered man breathed his last at about 3 o'clock A. M., in the presence of his friends and horror-stricken family.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Justice Clinton held a coroner's inquest on the body, and an examination was begun with a view to elicit any information tending to point out the murderers. Judge Titus adjourned the District Court, and the members of the bar generally were present at Independence Hall, where the inquest was held.

Major Blair, Prosecuting Attorney, appeared for the people, assisted by Major Hempstead, United States Attorney, and Hosea Stout, Esq., City Attorney. The following venire was returned as jurors in the case:—James Townsend, James Hague, S. D. Serrine, W. W. Henry, J. B. Kimball, and C. M. Barret. Major Blair peremptorily challenged James Townsend, and Nelson Boukofsky was put in the box in his stead.

Drs. Tait, Williamson, and Post-Surgeon Hamilton were then called to the stand, and testified that deceased came to his death by the wounds inflicted. The body, disclosing a most horrifying sight when exposed to view, was examined by the jury. There was one deep gash over the left forehead, two inches in length, produced by a heavy blow from a hatchet, bowie-knife, or other sharp instrument; another on the back and left side of the head; two stabs under the left eye, and a gunshot wound under the left eye, ranging upwards and passing through the skull, distending the skin behind the right ear. The post-mortem examination discovered the ball, a large-sized slug, such as would come from a heavy revolver or large Derringer pistol. The surgeons testified that the gunshot wound was necessarily fatal, and produced the death. The inquest was adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock, at the City Hall.

We have no heart to comment on this bloody drama. A good, an exemplary, a highly respected citizen, has been most cruelly slain in the very heart of a city of 20,000 inhabitants, on a night almost as bright as day, waylaid and butchered by three or more, and the assassins escape.

It would be the sheerest hypocrisy to attempt to disguise that this outrage has not merely cast a gloom, but a thrill of horror, and a deep, outspoken feeling of distrust and insecurity among the entire so-called Gentile part of the community. When such a man as Dr. Robinson, who is believed to have had no personal enemy in the country, can be coldly and murderously waylaid and shot down by a band of assassins, what citizen can avoid the feeling that his turn may come next? These feelings find expression on every hand, and a thousand rumors and suspicions are afloat, arising out of the circumstances of this case.

We refrain from commenting further at this time, in the hope, feeble though it be, that the investigation to-day may develop facts rather than suspicions. The inquiry is on every tongue, If the civil authorities cannot give protection to our citizens, and assassinating of our best citizens cannot be punished, will the Government stand idle until our streets run with blood? A heavy load of responsibility rests somewhere for these repeated outrages, and this last crowning act of iniquity has stirred the sensibilities and horror of the Gentile community. Are citizens to be marked for slaughter and crime run riot in our midst, without hope, without redress? We call on the authorities, in the name of humanity and law, to ferret out and punish the evil-doers.

The following extracts from a private letter from a citizen of Salt Lake City will more fully show the noble character of the man thus basely murdered:—

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, October 30.—For some months past the Mormons have been unusually bold and menacing. Many Gentiles have taken up unoccupied lands belonging to the United States in various parts of the Territory around here, and their houses have been torn down, and they have been driven out with fire and menaces, and ordered to leave the Territory. In some instances, they have been maltreated and wounded.

The most atrocious of all these cases was the death of Dr. J. King Robinson—a printed notice of whose assassination is herewith enclosed. Dr. Robinson came to Camp Douglas somewhat over two years ago, as an Assistant Surgeon in the army. Not having active public business, he resigned, about one year ago, and settled here as a practising physician, having some months since married a young lady, the daughter of a prominent Mormon, who died two or three years ago whilst crossing the Plains. This young lady, her mother, and sister had for several years abjured Mormonism. Dr. Robinson was about thirty years of age, of remarkable development and manly beauty. He was unusually learned and enthusiastic in his profession, and a devout Christian, having aided very largely in establishing the Congregational Church here, under the Rev. Norman McLeod.

His father, an Old School Presbyterian, resides at his native place, Calais, Maine. A younger brother, and Professor in the Medical School in San Francisco, is expected here to-night.

At the time of his death Dr. Robinson was the Superintendent of the Gentile Sunday School here. In this he engaged in February, 1865, with a *quiet tenacity* which with him was a prominent characteristic. This school numbered over two hundred pupils, many of them the children of Mormons. The blow which has laid low its young shepherd will probably scatter his little human flock for the present, if not forever. Dr. Robinson was ever ready to aid suffering in any form. Within the past year he has rendered his professional services gratuitously here to the value of many hundreds, in some cases to the families of the Mormon leaders. This young man was eminently pious, without the slightest cant; his religion seemed like a very large infusion of goodness into a character remarkable for its colossal proportions and manly qualities. His death has been threatened in consequence of a suit which he was prosecuting for the Hot Sulphur Springs, a couple of miles from the city. No personal peril, however, could move him. Few deserved more to live than J. King Robinson. Fewer still, however, could die with less hazard than he. His murderers are known, almost beyond the shadow of a doubt. At present, however, they must go "unwhipped of justice." On Friday before his death three of the police here were held to stand their trials for destroying his property. Notice was given to Brigham Young that he should be held to bail to keep the peace, in consequence of his inflammatory harangues, which have largely contributed to this murder; these affidavits were in preparation at the time.

The country can illy afford to lose such a man as this, and especially from such a place as Salt Lake City. It is a matter of some wonder that the Government has not long ago stationed such a force in Utah as should have afforded full and entire protection to its citizens. It is only by so doing that an anti-Mormon element can be built up there sufficiently strong to eventually settle the Mormon question without a resort to force. It is worth while to inquire, also, whether some change ought not to be made in the organic act of Utah, by which the administration of justice there shall not be left wholly in Mormon hands. Of what avail is a Mormon jury to try Mormons in any case where the administration of justice would conflict with the interests or demands of their foul hierarchy? Who supposes that the assassins of Dr. Robinson will ever be punished? Very likely some of them may be upon the very jury that sat over his remains.

Salt Lake City is growing very rapidly, and is destined to be a commercial point of great importance. The Government should take instant measures to make its power felt there for the protection of all citizens of the United States who may choose to make that point their home. If such terrible deeds as this assassination of Dr. Robinson cannot be stopped in any other way, let martial law be declared in Salt Lake, and the Government administered by the military until the anti-Mormon element is strong enough to protect itself.

The Need of Congressional Dignity.

CONGRESS has reassembled under the most auspicious circumstances that ever attended the opening of a session. When it adjourned *sine die* in July last, it did so with grave doubts as to whether its course would meet the approval of the people. When it now meets, it has received a decided verdict in its favor. Armed with far more than the necessary two-thirds, it has power to override all the opposition of the Executive. It can undo all he does, and bind him hand and foot, so that the President of the United States can have no more power than Charles Stuart with the Rump Parliament. The entire control of the machinery of government is placed absolutely in its hands. Mr. Johnson is at its mercy. Standing thus fully equipped, invulnerable at all points, let us see what line of conduct is most consistent with its power and its constituency.

We desire to see the House of Representatives of the United States act only in a manner which its own dignity demands. We do not wish to see flippant and foolish resolutions introduced, or party insults thrown at the President. So long as Andrew Johnson fills the office of Chief Executive, so long should he be treated by all officials with that respect due to the head of a great nation. We care not what may be his personal character or political course, he is President of the United States, and any insult offered to him by any servant of the people is an insult to our whole nation. We know that his conduct has been such as to place him personally beyond the bounds of endurance; that he insulted and maligned Congress. But all this does not remove from him that respect due to his office, and we earnestly hope that no petty insult will be offered him.

It was with regret that we saw Mr. Stevens commence the session by moving that the reading of the Message be dispensed with. Such a proceeding is without precedent in the history of our land. It would, if adopted, have placed Congress in almost the same position as Mr. Johnson, when that officer declared that the National Legislature was only "so-called." The President discharged a constitutional duty in sending his Message to Congress; and we are glad, for the honor of the House, that Mr. Stevens' motion was defeated. But other instances are not wanting to prove that the spirit of the House is not exactly what its own self-respect demands. The resolution of Mr. Ingersoll, asking the President if Congress was still "a body on the verge of the Government," was flippant, and utterly inconsistent with legislative dignity.

We tremble when we think of the gigantic power placed in the hands of the Republican party. The history of all past political organizations furnishes us with examples of a party drunken with power and success being slain by a far weaker adversary. The triumph of the young Republican organization was secured because of the confidence of its opponents in their own time-honored strength. Careless of consequences, reckless in its actions, because it deemed its foundations sure, it acted boldly, and it fell, and great was the fall of it. Ancient history teems with similar incidents. Every kingdom of barbaric times underwent the same process of growth, the same security of power, the same sudden decay. Belief in strength, and founding action on might rather than right, is the usual precursor of a coming defeat.

Let us, then, as a party adopt the motto of the sacred page, "Let him who thinketh that he standeth, take heed lest he fall." Congress, as the representative of the people, armed with the exercise of their will, has a mighty responsibility. It may be a resistless engine for good, or a potent instrument for evil. Hasty and crude legislation can do more harm than an excess of sloth and indolence. There is no fear to-day but that the impetus given to the radicals will be sufficient to urge them forward quite rapidly enough. While the last session continued, we urged action, but now we feel assured that, to use a homely simile, "It is better for safety to put down the brakes rather than put on an additional head of steam." We are advancing with sufficient speed. What we want now is something to act as a ballast, and make the ship of state ride firmly. The Senate will, we doubt not, fulfil its legitimate functions, and restrain the passions of the lower House. But, for its own sake, we do not desire to see the Representatives continue to act in the manner which the resolution quoted foreshadows. We have the power, we have the will. We can well afford to act with dignity, and, after due deliberation, so decide as our consciences and the good of our common country demand.

The Plan of Action for the Session.

THE Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus last evening, at which a general plan of operations for the session was agreed upon. The following are the measures proposed:—

First. To pass a bill regulating the organization of the House, directing the Clerk to place no names on the roll from States not represented in the preceding Congress or declared entitled to representation, and providing that no electoral votes shall be counted from any State not represented at the time in Congress.

Second. To pass a bill remedying the defect in the law which may prevent any State from canvassing the votes for President and Vice-President.

Third. To pass a law changing the time of the meeting of every Congress, with a view to assembling on the 4th of March.

Fourth. To raise a special committee for the rigid investigation of the New Orleans riot, the number of lives destroyed, the property burned, and to what extent Government officials were involved therein. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, to be accompanied by the sergeant-at-arms, and to report appropriate legislation.

Fifth. To order a select committee to investigate the proceedings under the laws for the collection of direct taxes in the Rebel States, and the seizure and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands and other property.

Sixth. The Committee on Pensions to inquire whether any pensioners in the disloyal States, struck from the pension rolls, have been restored in violation of law.

Seventh. A special committee to investigate the facts connected with the release of the murderers of the Union soldiers in South Carolina, recently set at large by the Delaware judge.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, was present, and took part in the proceedings. His right to do so being challenged on account of his connection with the Philadelphia August Convention, he asserted that he entered the Convention to strengthen the Union party, thinking it should be more conservative than it was; but when he found the Convention likely to lead to the defeat of the Union party, he abandoned it, and had ever since done his utmost to maintain and support the Union party. He also said that he approved of the measures reported to the caucus. It will be seen that nothing is said of impeachment, though several of the topics to be investigated are such as would naturally be the groundwork of such a movement.

The Matamoras Affair.

IT seems, after all, that General Sedgwick *did* occupy Matamoras on the 26th ultimo, on the plea of protecting the lives and property of the American residents. As this was what General Sedgwick had no right to do, and had been ordered *not* to do, General Sheridan very properly removed him at once from command.

The assurance evinced by an officer of General Sedgwick's rank and calibre in taking, on his own motion, a step which might involve the nation in grave difficulties with foreign powers, is remarkable. The United States is competent to protect its own honor and the rights of its citizens, without the unauthorized and reckless intervention of its subordinate military officers.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a very important bill, providing that where a citizen of the United States who always remained loyal thereto, and did not voluntarily give aid or encouragement to persons engaged in rebellion, shall bring an action to recover damages for injury to person or property, or the value thereof, no such action shall be defeated, nor any defense allowed, by virtue of the authority of the late so-called Confederate States, or of any State declared in rebellion.

—The Connecticut woollen mills are running on half time.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
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THE FAIR OF TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Germantown, will commence at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5, and continue to the 12th inclusive. Season Tickets 25 cents. Single admission 10 cents 12 4 4t*

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It names every Express and Telegraph Station, Steamboat Lines, Petroleum Companies, and Hotels in the above States.

Also, a Business Register in the back of the book, containing the names of the principal merchants, manufacturers, etc., in the United States.

PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, Publishers, No. 50 N. FOURTH Street, are our agents for the sale of the work when published.

PHILIP A. HIGGINS, our General Agent, is now in the city soliciting advertisements, subscriptions, etc. All communications addressed to him at Box 1480, Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

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On Wednesday the SATTERLEE BAND will be present for the opening concerts.

On Thursday the Park will be lighted with the new improved GAS LIGHT REFLECTORS, and be open for evening visitors. 12 4 5t5p

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December 7, Major A. R. CALHOUN,
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A description of the MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY, with an inquiry into its Geology, and that of other subterranean passages.
December 14, T. BRANTLEY LANGTON, Esq.,
ASTRONOMY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
December 21, THEO. D. RAND, Esq.,
GEOLOGY—THE COAL FORMATIONS.
December 28, Professor PLINY E. CHASE,
THE BAROMETER—ITS HISTORY AND APPLICATION.
Tickets free to Members; also, to any applying for membership and paying their annual dues.
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PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Society will hold a Public Meeting at the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets (Dr. REED, Pastor), on THURSDAY EVENING, December 6, at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D.D., and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., will address the meeting. 1t*

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Sell.	

The paintings are now open for exhibition, free, until the evening of sale.
12 3 4t4p] THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED NEW POLICIES
HAVE ALREADY BEEN TAKEN
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH
OF THE
NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance Company,
INSURING OVER FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
POLICIES ARE SECURED BY PLEDGE OF PUBLIC STOCKS.
THIRTY DAYS' GRACE IN PAYMENTS.
Usual Restrictions in Travel, Residence, and Employment Removed.
INCOME OF YEAR ENDING NOV. 1, 1866, OVER
$1,100,000.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs 90 cents; 25 springs $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 1 5

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES,
RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND PEARLS,
In exquisite mountings of entirely new styles.
A Magnificent Stock in
FULL SUITES OF JEWELRY.
Also in Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Studs, Etc., Solitare and Cluster, at
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S,
10 9 tuths t12 15 4p] No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

TOURBILLION
FULL CHRONOMETER,
New Calibre in Nickel, Breguet Adjustment made expressly for
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED,
GILT AND CRYSTAL DECORATED PORCELAIN AND CUT GLASS WARES,
In Vases, Centre Pieces, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, and a large variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
BY
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR.

WH. SHOW IIINE
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
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Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
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FRANKLIN MILLS
SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.
A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.
Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp*

FINE COFFEES.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FINE MOCHA,
EAST INDIA, and
JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER made from Harrison Apples, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of HARVEY & PARIS, Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be transacted by B. FRANK PARIS.
M. L. HARVEY,
B. FRANK PARIS.
December 4, 1866. [12 5 3t] No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

SAINT NICHOLAS'-DAY—THE CUSTOMS OF SAINT NICHOLAS' EVE—THE FEAST OF SAINT NICHOLAS.—Among all the saints in the Calendar of Saints, perhaps Saint Nicholas enjoys the greatest reputation and the greatest popularity. Throughout the vast domains of the Czar of Russia he has been held in such repute, by high and low, that he has gradually come to be considered as their patron saint. The founders of three hundred and seventy-two churches in England have been eager to name their temples in his honor. Virgins and children, sailors and scholars, robbers and parish clerks—all these antagonistic classes of humanity have been under his especial and powerful protection from the days in which he was in the flesh.

The earthly lot of St. Nicholas was cast in the fourth century of the Christian era. He was born in the city of Patara, in Asia Minor, where even his infancy was characterized by such extremely devotional tendencies that he refused to be suckled on Wednesdays and Saturdays, these being the days appointed for fasting by the Church. He early embraced a religious life; entered the monastery of Sion, near Myra; was raised to the dignity of Abbot thereof, and subsequently to that of Archbishop of the Metropolitan Church of Myra. Throughout his ecclesiastical, and especially during his episcopal career, he was renowned for such acts of piety and benevolence as well became one who was destined to enjoy the honors of saintship. The good bishop, however, was subjected to imprisonment and other grievous persecutions during the reign of Diocletian; and although he did not suffer actual martyrdom, he was on that account, and because of the purity and nobility of his life, considered by the Holy Church as worthy of ranking among the most favored followers of the then new religion.

From one of the principal events of his life arose a custom which still prevails, to some extent, in the Old World on the eve of Saint Nicholas-Day, although in this country it has been transferred to Christmas eve. His patronage of virgins is likewise based upon the same event. In his native town of Patara, there dwelt a nobleman, whose sole fortune consisted in three charming daughters. The worthy peer had been so reduced by his efforts to keep up an establishment becoming his rank, that he found himself at last in the most abject poverty. On this account he was particularly grieved, because it rendered him unable so to endow his daughters that they would be able to wed in their own station. And to such straits was the family reduced at length, that the father saw that his daughters must either resort to a sinful course of life or starve. Now be it known that the benevolent saint had inherited a large fortune, by means of which he was enabled to give full play to his kindly heart. And no sooner did he learn of the distress of his fellow-townsman, than he hastened by night to the house of the impoverished nobleman, and was debating as to how he could best accomplish the object which he sought—the relief of their distress. Just at the moment of his indecision, the moon stole out from behind a cloud, and showed him an open window. Into this he cast a purse well filled with golden coins, and then fled in haste, to avoid that detection which true charity always seeks to avoid. With this first gift the nobleman was enabled to marry off his first daughter in a manner that well became their family rank. A second gift, bestowed in a similar manner, resulted in the marriage of the second daughter; and then the grateful father resolved to keep upon the watch, that he might learn the name of his benefactor, in case the latter should come again with the portion of the youngest.

He was not disappointed in his expectation, for Saint Nicholas was determined to set an example to guide all his modern followers. As the good man approached the window, prepared to cast in the third purse, the nobleman seized his skirts, and, casting himself upon the ground, exclaimed:—"O Nicholas! servant of God! why seek to hide thyself?" The saint, however, received from the nobleman a promise that his munificence would be kept a profound secret, and we are not informed how his early biographers ever learned of the occurrence.

It is, doubtless, from this event that the custom of parents placing gifts in the stockings of their children, and then ascribing their benevolence to Saint Nicholas, took its origin. On the continent of Europe this custom is practised on the eve of Saint Nicholas'-Day, the 5th of December; but in our own country, as every child can testify, this pleasant surprise is reserved for the merry Christmas season.

The relics of Saint Nicholas were jealously preserved at Myra, the scene of his labors, until the close of the eleventh century. Then certain pious merchants of Bari, an Italian city, now containing 40,000 inhabitants, situated on the Adriatic coast, joined in a crusade, and, landing on the coast of Asia Minor, broke open the coffin in which the bones of the saint were preserved, and carried them off to their own town. They landed at Bari on the 9th of May, 1087, and deposited his sacred treasures in the Church of St. Stephen. On this occasion, no less than thirty persons, afflicted with various diseases, were made whole on imploring the intercession of Saint Nicholas in their behalf. From that day to this, the anniversary of this event, or the feast of Saint Nicholas, as it is called, has been celebrated at Bari with great enthusiasm and *eclat*. The city is fairly invaded by a pilgrim host, which pours into it by thousands from every quarter of Southern Italy. They come armed with staves, bound with olive, pine, or palm, and bearing a gourd or water-bottle. Many of them come barefoot, and all of them are arrayed in antiquated and fantastic costumes. The Priory of Saint Nicholas offers to each pilgrim a meal, and shelters as many as can force themselves within its walls. The others dispose of themselves as best they may. On entering the Church of Saint Nicholas these pilgrims usually make the circuit of it once or oftener, and some even throw their foreheads flat upon the marble pavement, and, led by a child, thus perambulate the aisles. The sailors in port have a method of their own for honoring the saint. Entering the church in procession early in the morning, they receive from the hands of the canons the saint's wooden image, clothed in episcopal robes, and bearing a mitre, in token of his sway over the hearts of men. After bearing the image of the saint through the town, and visiting the Cathedral and other places of importance, they take it fairly out to sea, and there remain until the setting of the sun. Returning then to the town, they are received with a grand illumination and a general display of fireworks, the surging thousands meanwhile chanting a Gregorian Litany of Saint Nicholas. Then they parade the town again, visiting the principal churches, and finally, late at night, the image of the saint is returned to the custody of the canons. The entire services are conducted with such heartfelt fervor and such evident sincerity, that they duly impress the beholder with a feeling of awe.

TILL-TAPPER.—J. Cunningham undertook to make a forcible loan from a storekeeper in South street, near Third, yesterday afternoon. Cunningham went into the store on some pretense or other, and watching his opportunity, when he thought no one was looking, he sneaked behind the counter and relieved the money-drawer of its contents. He was arrested soon afterwards, and had a hearing before Alderman Moore. On searching him, the plunder could not be found. He was committed in default of bail to answer.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable]

LARCENIES.—Yesterday, a man from the country, visiting the city to see the elephant, wandered into a drinking saloon at the corner of Eighth and Race, and commenced treating a man and two women to drinks. He became intoxicated, and the man named Joseph Lloyd, and one of the women, named Margaret Wright, taking advantage of his inebriate state, stole his pocket-book, containing $210. The man informed Officer Samuel Cox of the transaction, who arrested the above-mentioned parties, and conducted them to Alderman Jones' office, who held Joseph in $1500, and Margaret in $600 bail to answer.

On Saturday evening last there was a dance in an "outre" house in Frederick, Maryland. Among the guests was a young man who calls himself Frank Lewis. Said Frank is a drover by profession, and had a great deal of money with him. One of his friends got into a fight with some of the inmates of the house, and Frank went to his assistance. In the melee, his pocket-book, containing $695 in money and a few notes of hand, was abstracted from his pocket. Margaret Cowan, alias "Continental Mag," was one of the inmates. Bright and early Monday morning, she departed for this city. The owner of the pocket-book followed her here, and had her arrested, as being the one who appropriated his "greens." She being the one, he alleges, who made the assault upon him at the time he was robbed. Margaret was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held her for a further hearing on Thursday next.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The success of Messrs. Drexel & Co., in negotiating the new loan of this enterprising company is quite remarkable. The issue is a million of dollars, and nearly three-fourths of the entire amount is already sold, proving the confidence of our citizens in this, one of the most important of our great roads, and the abundance of capital seeking *secure* investment. In the present financial condition of the country, caution is and should be the prevailing characteristics of the market; and while outside of the circle of professional speculators fancy stocks and bonds meet with no favor, the appearance on the market of a security reasonably cheap and perfectly safe, is sure to draw subscribers from among the more solid and reliable of capitalists. The truth of this statement is shown in the present instance, and the prospect is good for the sale of the remaining $300,000 before the 20th instant. If the bonds are not disposed of by that time, Messrs. Drexel & Co. announce that on the balance remaining the price will be advanced, as, with accumulated interest, they are entirely too cheap.

CHANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT.—A feature common to all large cities where that delectable mollusk, "oyster," is found in great numbers, are the many four-wheeled itinerant saloons which periodically grace the corners of our principal streets—places where a hard laboring man can, for a small sum, recuperate his wasted strength, and satisfy his bodily wants, by purchasing the article in a raw state, or steaming hot. But in all things there can be order and neatness, whether it be in a vehicular oyster saloon or a mansion, and it is but a sorry sight to see these corners graced by beautiful buildings, surrounded by neatness in walks and streets, and then to contrast them with the front, its walks scattered over with oyster shells—shells in the gutters, and shells in conspicuous piles around. It seems possible that the proprietors of some of these saloons could, without much labor, observe more neatness than is common around their establishments. We hope that they will make efforts in this direction.

SUSPICIOUS CUSTOMERS.—Yesterday afternoon, at the dry goods establishment of John Warburton & Son, No. 1004 Chesnut street, when the salesroom was crowded with customers engaged in purchasing from their ample and valuable stock of goods, when the counters were piled high with costly silks, etc., two German women entered the store, making inquiries, but without any apparent intention to buy. After the rush of business had somewhat subsided, and the clerks were engaged in restoring the goods to their proper places, two pieces of fine white silk, valued at three hundred dollars, which had been laid on the counter near where these German women were standing and hovering all the while, were found missing—where, when, and how was a subject of consideration—but the action of these women in the store directs suspicion forcibly to their agency in the matter.

FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM—SEVERAL MEN HURT.—About 3 o'clock this morning a free fight was had in the bar-room attached to the Musical Fund Hall. There was a ball going on at the time, and the overcoats and hats of the gentlemen who were at the ball were kept below, in charge of the bar-keeper. Some one came down about 3 o'clock, and commenced to use the overcoats in a rough manner. He was expostulated with, and giving a rough rejoinder, a quarrel arose. The fight became general, and heads were hit wherever seen. In the melee W. J. Owens had his nose bit off by a man named John Tobin. Another was cut very severely in the neck with a knife. A shot was fired, but it did not take effect. A police officer, in endeavoring to quell the disturbance, was stabbed in the leg. There were several other men reported to be hurt, but with the exceptions above given, no others were injured.

JOHN SMITH ARRESTED.—That eccentric and much-abused individual, John Smith, is again in trouble. He is like the Wandering Jew, and can never be killed, although he has been reported as disposed of in every possible manner. This time he was up for robbing a vessel, lying at the the foot of Dock street wharf, of a few articles of clothing. John was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1500 bail to answer. John, it is alleged, is a professional, and although the amount of plunder was rather small, amounting to $12 besides the clothing, he will have plenty of time to reflect on the old maxim, "Honesty is the best policy."

A BURGLAR FOILED.—About two o'clock this morning Officer Alexander McBride, whilst on his beat, discovered a couple of burglars at work trying to break their way into the dry goods store of Mr. R. H. Fanning, No. 534 South Fifth street. They were in the very act of prying open the door with a jimmy when McBride made a rush at them. One escaped, but the officer held on to the other, and secured, him and took him to the Station House. He gave his name as John Hart, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer the charge of burglary.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Second Anniversary of the Philalethean Literary Association of Philadelphia will be held at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening. The exercises will consist of addresses, the reading of an original poem, and a debate, to be participated in by four members.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for some black walnut sash (new) that was left, yesterday, at Dr. Reed's office, in Second street, above Catharine. Yesterday afternoon a wagon drove up to the door, and a man getting out, put the sash in the vestibule, and then drove off without saying a word to any one.

TEMPERANCE.—We call attention to an advertisement in another column of a public temperance meeting, at which the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver an address.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Last evening a passenger on the 6 o'clock P. M. train from the Kensington depot, was robbed of $10,000 in a very bold manner. It seems that Colonel Crawford was on his way to Heddington, in possession of the above sum of money, and when the train had reached Holmesburg a young man entered the cars at that point, destined for New York, and seated himself alongside the Colonel, who, upon rising to speak with a friend in an adjoining seat, displayed to the gaze of the aforesaid young man the above amount of money, and the temptation proving too strong for the tempted, he very quietly appropriated it to the folds of his shawl. The Colonel very soon detected his loss, and charged the theft of it upon his quondam friend, who, as a matter of course, stoutly denied the offense. The Colonel took rather a summary mode to recover the money, and shaking the young man in a not very gentle manner, soon brought it from its hiding place; and instead of allowing the thief to proceed on his journey, as he earnestly desired, he had him kindly escorted to the Bucks County Jail, at Doylestown.

RATHER COWARDLY.—The passengers upon the trains running from Philadelphia to Cornwalls were somewhat startled last evening soon after passing the crossing of the Reading Railroad, by a loud crash in one of the cars, and upon examining the cause, found that a piece of rock had been hurled through one of the windows of the car by some scoundrel on the road. Fortunately no damage was done beyond the breaking of the glass, which was somewhat of a miracle, as the train in question being the 6 o'clock accommodation line, was pretty well filled with passengers. No punishment is too severe for such an outrage, and if ever caught, the offender should be severely dealt with.

A JAIL-BIRD RECAPTURED.—Some time ago a professional, named John Sullivan, made a raid upon a machine-shop in Gloucester, N. J. He removed all the fine brass work from the engine in the shop, and brought it up to this city to dispose of. He was, however, detected and arrested as he was removing his plunder from his boat, and remanded to the authorities of Gloucester. He was committed to Woodbury Jail, to serve out a term of two years. A few days ago, however, he managed to escape by sawing the bars of his cell. The authorities applied to our police for assistance, and Officer Conrow started off on his trail. He caught him in Washington yesterday, at the corner of First avenue and C street. He was brought up to this city, and then delivered into the hands of the Woodbury authorities.

A THIEVISH VAGRANT.—One of the police of the Second District arrested a female vagrant this morning, on the suspicion of stealing some clothing. She had in her possession when arrested a lady's fine cloth coat, which she was endeavoring to sell. She had succeeded in disposing of some articles before she was arrested. The coat in question is at the Southwark Hall Police Station awaiting an owner.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS THIS EVENING.—We call attention to the sale to take place this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Messrs. Birch & Son's Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street. The paintings to be sold are of great merit, and the opportunity of procuring such works at auction rarely occur.

POLICEMEN INJURED.—Officers Steel and Wood, of the Fifth District, were seriously injured, about 4 o'clock this morning, while attempting to quell a disturbance in front of Musical Fund Hall.

WE ARE SELLING		Price last year,
OVERCOATS at	$12·00.	$20·00
“ “	15·00.	25·00
“ “	20·00.	30·00
“ “	25·00.	35·00
“ “	30·00.	45·00
“ “	35·00.	50·00
BUSINESS COATS	$ 8·50.	$12·00
“ “	9·00.	14·00
“ “	10·00.	15·00
“ “	11·00.	16·00
“ “	12·00.	18·00
“ “	14·00.	20·00
“ “	16·00.	22·00
“ “	18·00.	25·00
PANTS......at	$ 4·00.	$ 6·00
“ “	5·00.	7·00
“ “	6·00.	8·00
“ “	7·00.	10·00
“ “	8·00.	12·00
“ “	9·00.	14·00
“ “	10·00.	15·00
VESTS......at	$ 2·50.	$ 4·00
“ “	3·00.	5·00
“ “	4·00.	6·00
“ “	5·00.	7·50
“ “	6·00.	9·00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Mens' Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FINE ARTS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a fine collection of oil paintings of a great variety of subjects. Persons wishing to obtain a good painting at a moderate rate should attend this sale, as every number on the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets. X

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

NO. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.—
All the latest novelties in
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks.
New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

NO. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.
A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of
LADIES' FURS!
Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimea,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla. Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angola
"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!
In all colors and at all prices.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fœcal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LAST NEW THING OUT IN OVERCOATS?—If not, visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s readymade Clothing house, under the Continental, and you will see the last new one out about 5 o'clock P. M., as that is the time they take them in; and later in the evening, you can see them all inside.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute. New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 922 Chesnut street.

MRS. CATHARINE D. BEAM, of Compton, N. J., prefers the Grover & Baker Machine on account of the elasticity of the stitch, making a firm seam not liable to rip; and because more varieties of work can be done on it than on any other machine.—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.*

IF ASMODEUS should unroof all the houses in New York, as the story says he unroofed those of Madrid, in the dressing-rooms of nine-tenths of the *beau monde* would be seen Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Wilkesbarre Union.*

THE DAYS as well as the time is short. Go early in the day, and delay not, if you desire Photographs for Christmas Presents, to B F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large Photograph, for $1

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—BRITTON.—On the evening of November 28, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. R. M. Lichtennabner, Mr. REUBEN F. BLAKE to Miss ELIZA ANN BRITTON, all of this city.

HAVENS—BEATTY.—On Wednesday, December 5, 1866, by Rev. J Ford Sutton, JOSEPH HAVENS, of this city, and SARAH J. BEATTY, of Ogdensburg, New York.

DIED.

COLEHOWER.—On the 4th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON COLEHOWER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Oak street, above Thirty-ninth, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 1½ o'clock.

MYERS.—On the 5th instant, ROBERT COOK MYERS, aged 6 years and 8 months, son of John and Fanny Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 320 Gaskill street on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

NUGENT.—On the 4th instant, ANN, wife of John Nugent, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1735 S. Front street, above Moore, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Mass at St Philip's Church.

SEAVER.—On December 3, 1866, JOHN SEAVER, son of Clayton and the late Phœbe Seaver, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, Mystic Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and Company I 114th Regiment Pa. Vols. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Welsh road, near Holmesburg, Friday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 4th instant, ANDREW YOUNG, in his 73d year.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No 8 Autumn street (above Nineteenth and below Market street) on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SAW-BUCKS OR WOOD-HORSES, SEVERAL qualities of Wood-saws and Chopping Axes, and an assortment of Winter Hardware, at
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No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO A FRIEND WHO SMOKES, PRESENT A Cigar-box Knife which is convenient for opening or closing his box, having a hammer, pry, and tack claw combined in one tool Sold by
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TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
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PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates and Skates of every description
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WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $21; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
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Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, and
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I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 6.

Negro Suffrage.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia will, on Monday, report a bill establishing negro suffrage in the District of Columbia and it will be passed by a decided majority.

They will report in favor of excluding from the right of suffrage all who left the District to give aid and comfort to Rebels.

Adjournment of the Senate.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday, in order that committees may prepare work for legislation.

Effect of the Mexican News.

The news from Matamoras creates much feeling here to-day.

Suicide of a Philadelphian.

George W. Brunner, of Philadelphia, employed during the war as phonographic clerk in the War Department, and latterly as department reporter for the Washington *Star*, committed suicide to-day, in a fit of mental aberration, cutting his throat with a razor. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School, and had received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

An Ex-Rebel Flourishing.

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is here, giving supper parties and making himself agreeable. He is said to have made $150,000 at Richmond during the war, in procuring the release of prisoners.

The Arrest of Surratt.

The Government has information that the authorities in Egypt are affording every assistance in ensuring the safe-keeping of John H. Surratt until he can be sent here for trial.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

By the New York Associated Press.

Senate.

Mr. Trumbull (Illinois) reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Hendricks (Mo.) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up a bill of the last session to regulate the selection of Grand and Petit Juries in the Territory of Utah, which was ordered to be printed with amendments.

Mr. Poland (Vermont) gave notice that on Monday he would call up the Bankrupt bill.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Grimes (Iowa), that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Wilson (Massachusetts) gave notice that he would call up next week a joint resolution to disband and prohibit militia organizations in the Rebel States. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring on the Post Office Department the same jurisdiction and control over the various telegraph lines now in operation, or hereafter to be constructed, that is now exercised over Post Offices and Post Roads, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The bill for the regulation of appointments and removals from Post Offices came up, and was postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Pike (Me.), a select committee of three was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina in October, 1865, and of the reprieve and subsequent pardon of those convicted thereof.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) introduced a bill to fix the election of members for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, and the same day in each alternate year thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Eliot (Mass.), a select committee of three was appointed to proceed to New Orleans, and institute an inquiry into the riots there in July and August last.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the necessity for further legislation in regard to the organization of the House, and the counting of the electoral votes.

On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa), the same committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing martial law to be proclaimed in counties in the Rebel States where Union men have been murdered and the laws not enforced against the murderers.

Canadian Affairs.

By the New York Associated Press.

MONTREAL, December 6.—The Bank of Montreal is about to withdraw its agency at Chicago.

The imports at this port for November amounted to $1,730,000, being a slight decrease from the corresponding month of last year.

TORONTO, December 6.—The authorities have received information of an intended raid on the old jail previous to the 13th, for the purpose of attempting a rescue of the Fenian prisoners. Extra precautions are being adopted, and no visitors, unless well known to the authorities, are admitted.

A battalion of volunteers, composed entirely of employes of the Grand Trunk Railway, were mustered for drill in full uniform last evening, and presented a fine appearance. They have recently been supplied with arms, and drill regularly and constantly.

Information has been received here, by telegraph, that the steamer *Baltimore*, employed in the Canadian flour and produce trade between the Lower Province and Portland, has been wrecked, and is full of water at Fog Harbor, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

The Cable Reports of the London Money Market.

By the New York Associated Press.

LONDON, December 5—Evening.—The following are the closing prices for American securities:—Erie Railroad shares, 44¼; Illinois Central, 77¼; U. S Five-twenties, 70¾.

The Money Market closes quiet, and Consols are still quoted at 88¾.

From Mobile.

By the United States Associated Press.

MOBILE, Ala., December 5.—There were sales to-day of 2300 bales middlings at 30@31c., closing dull.

Arrived, schooner *Mary J. Adams*, from Boston.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Gold, 139¼; Exchange, 9¼@9½, at sight, 10¼; Five-twenty coupons of 1862, 108½; of 1864, 106¼; of 1865, 107¼; new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties 100; Seven-thirties, first series, 105¾; second series, 105½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent; active loans exceptional at 6 ⅌ cent.; Stocks dull and weak; Canton Co., 45½; Boston Water-power, 30½; Cumberland preferred, 67; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾; New York Central, 110¼; Erie Railroad, 71¼; Hudson River Railroad, 120¼; Reading Railroad, 111; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 80; Illinois Central, 117½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Chicago and Rock Island, 183¼; Northwestern, 30½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 104¼.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 Sch Nav 6s 82	84	20 sh Penna R......	54⅞
$3500 Reading m 6s	92½	53 sh 18th & 15th...	20
$3000 City 6s, n. c&p	99¼	200 sh Reading ..b60	55⅝
$800 do.........	99¾	100 sh do......b60	55¼
$5000 5-20s 65 Je & J	109	100 sh do.........	55¼
7 sh Coml Bk	55¼	100 sh do.........	55¼
72 sh Ca & A scrip.	49	55 sh F & M Bk	34

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 U.S 7·30s, Je..	105¼	$500 U S 10-40s.....	100¼
$1000 do....July	105¼	$1000 do.... reg.	100¼
$2406 Sch Nav 6s 82.	88	$215 Leh 6s, 84....	92
$4800 do.........	88	5 sh Minehill...	58¼
$1000 do.........	88	100 sh Ger Pas R.b30	31
$1600 City 6s n c&p.	99½	100 sh Reading ..s10	55¼
$500 U S 6s '81....	113½	34 sh Mech Bk ...	32

PART OF A NINE-ROOMED HOUSE TO rent, with hot and cold water, gas, and heat—private entrance. Apply at No. 1116 CARPENTER Street. 12 6 2.

BEETHOVEN.

THE SONATA-SOVEREIGN.

Missives of the Great Musician, Etc.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton—peers of our oldest houses in the value and extent of their belles-lettres publications—have just issued an exceedingly valuable collection of the letters of Ludwig von Beethoven. The present collection, translated from the German, by Grace Wallace, embraces the material of both German collections, to wit:—the collection of Dr. Ludwig Nohl, which forms the first part of Lady Wallace's work, and that of Dr. Ludwig Ritter, which has been added to the book and within it incorporated. The edition of these letters, prepared by Lady Wallace, is accompanied with a portrait of Beethoven, engraven on steel, from an original painting in the possession of Dr. T. G. von Karajan, which is valuable, because new to the public, and because accounted by *virtuosi* to be the very best likeness of Beethoven extant.

The translation is artistically done, exhibiting few Teutonisms and fewer misapprehensions of the sense of the original text.

Whatever may have been the faults of Beethoven—and they were many—like all men of genius, his nature was one of heroic and almost prophetic depth, and his mind one of profound creative fecundity. There was about him a severity of antique dignity, the ethical sentiment forming the main element of that which gave his mind its peculiar bent; and consequently his letters exhibit, in dress often home-spun and unæsthetic, his profound intuition of the true and of the good, as well as of the beautiful, and are full of hits at the follies and meannesses of his age. There is an under current of deep æsthetic and ethical energy pervading these letters—fragmentary in form as they are—which binds them together in one indivisible unity. There is that proud haughtiness of self-consciousness—we use the word in its German sense—which grasps the soul with strange magnetism. Beethoven was the Milton of musical creation; and between his creations and those of Milton we may (or might, had we space allotted) work out wonderful analogical resemblances.

Meantime, however, we have but space for examples of these letters, by way of giving a taste of their quality and of the singular weirdness of inner soul-energy that there is within them:—

Motives of the Art-Life.

The following excerpt is from Beethoven's letter to the directors of the Court Theatre, dated at Vienna, December, 1807:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE COURT THEATRE.

VIENNA, December, 1807.—The undersigned has cause to flatter himself that, during the period of his stay at Vienna, he has gained some favor and approbation from the highest nobility, as well as from the public at large, his works having met with an honorable reception both in this and other countries. Nevertheless, he has had difficulties of every kind to contend against, and has not hitherto been so fortunate as to acquire a position that would enable him to live solely for art, and to develop his talents to a still higher degree of perfection, which ought to be the aim of every artist, thus ensuring future independence instead of mere casual profits.

The mere wish to gain a livelihood has never been the leading class that has hitherto guided the undersigned on his path. His great aim has been the interest of art and the ennobling of taste, while his genius, soaring to a higher ideal and greater perfection, frequently compelled him to sacrifice his talents and profits to the Muse. Still, works of this kind won for him a reputation in distant lands, securing him the most favorable reception in various places of distinction, and a position befitting his talents and acquirements.

Proposals to the Court Theatre.

The following excerpt, from the same letter, illustrates the compensations awarded in his day to operatic creations:—

1. The undersigned undertakes and pledges himself to compose, each year, at least one grand opera, to be selected by the directors and himself; in return for this he demands a fixed salary of two thousand four hundred florins a year, and also a free benefit at the third performance of each such opera.

2. He also agrees to supply the directors annually with a little operetta or a divertissement, with choruses or occasional music of the kind, as may be required, gratis; he feels confident that, on the other hand, the directors will not refuse, in return for these various labors, to grant him a benefit concert, at all events, once a year, in one of the theatres. Surely, the above conditions cannot be thought exorbitant or unreasonable when the expenditure of time and energy entailed by the production of an opera is taken into account, as it entirely excludes the possibility of all other mental exertion; in other places, too, the author and his family have a share in the profits of every individual performance, so that even one successful work at once insures the future fortunes of the composer. It must also be considered how prejudicial the present rate of exchange is to artists here, and likewise the high price of the necessaries of life, while a residence in foreign countries is open to them.

Attempts at Humor.

Letters eighty one and eighty-two, both addressed to Zmeskall, and dated respectively February 2, 1812, and February 8, 1812, illustrate the peculiar humor of the great composer, and are droll enough in their Germanism for quotation:—

TO ZMESKALL.

FEBRUARY 2, 1812.—By no means *extraordinary*, but *very ordinary* mender of pens! whose talent has failed on this occasion (for those I send require to be fresh mended), when do you intend at last to cast off your fetters?—when? You never for a moment think of me; accursed to me is life amid this Austrian barbarism. I shall go now chiefly to the Swan, as in other taverns I cannot defend myself against intrusion. Farewell! that is, *fare as well* as I wish you to do without your friend, BEETHOVEN.

Most wonderful of men! We beg that your servant will engage a person to fit up my apartment; as he is acquainted with the lodgings, he can fix the proper price at once. Do this soon, you Carnival scamp ! ! ! ! ! ! !

The enclosed note is at least a week old:—

TO ZMESKALL.

FEBRUARY 8, 1812.—Most extraordinary and first and foremost man of the pendulum in the world, and without a lever, too ! ! !

I am much indebted to you for having imparted to me some share of your motive power. I wish to express my gratitude in person, and, therefore, invite you this morning to come to the Swan—a tavern, the name of which itself shows that it is a fitting place when such a subject is in question.

Yours ever, BEETHOVEN.

The London Philharmonic.

In a letter, addressed to F. Ries, London, and dated at Vienna, July 9, 1817, he remits the conditions under which he promises to compose a couple of grand symphonies for the London Philharmonic Society:—

TO F. RIES, LONDON.

VIENNA, July 9, 1817.—My Dear Friend:—The proposals in your esteemed letter of the ninth of June are very flattering, and my reply will show you how much I value them. Were it not for my unhappy infirmities, which entail both attendance and expense, particularly on a journey to a foreign country, I would *unconditionally* accept the offer of the Philharmonic Society. But place yourself in my position, and consider how many more obstacles I have to contend with than any other artist, and then judge whether my demands (which I now annex) are unreasonable. I beg you will convey my conditions to the directors of the above society, namely:—

1. I shall be in London early in January.

2. The two grand new symphonies shall be ready by that time; to become the exclusive property of the Society.

3. The Society to give me, in return, three hundred guineas, and one hundred for my travelling expenses, which will, however, amount to much more, as I am obliged to bring a companion.

4. As I am now beginning to work at these grand symphonies for the Society, I shall expect that (on receiving my consent) they will remit me here the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas, so that I may provide a carriage, and make my other preparations at once for the journey.

5. The conditions as to my non-appearance in any other public orchestra, my not directing, and the preference always to be given to the Society on the offer of equal terms by them, are accepted by me; indeed, they would, at all events, have been dictated by my own sense of honor.

6. I shall expect the aid of the Society in arranging one or more benefit concerts in my behalf, as the case may be. The very friendly feelings of some of the directors in your valuable body, and the kind reception of my works by all the artists, is a sufficient guarantee on this point, and will be a still further inducement to me to endeavor not to disappoint their expectations.

7. I request that I may receive the assent to and confirmation of these terms, signed by three directors, in the name of the Society. You may easily imagine how much I rejoice at the thoughts of becoming acquainted with the worthy Sir George Smart (music director), and seeing you and Mr. Neate again; would that I could fly to you myself, instead of this letter! Your sincere well-wisher and friend,

LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN.

Home Difficulties.

We conclude our excerpts from these curiosities with a whimsical letter of the composer to his nephew-son, which is without date:—

TO HIS NEPHEW.

My Dear Son:—Send this letter at once to my *pseudo*-brother, and add something yourself. It is impossible to permit this to continue any longer; no soup to-day, no beef, no eggs, and at last *broiled meat* from the inn!

When Holz was with me lately, there was really almost nothing to eat at supper; and such is the woman's bold and insolent behavior, that I have told her to-day I will not suffer her to remain beyond the end of the month. No more to-day. All that is necessary about the magistrate is for me to write a note, authorizing you to draw the money; but it would be as well were you to take the opportunity of asking what you are to do about converting the bank shares into a share in Rothschild's loan. I shall say nothing further, except that I always look on you as my dear son, and one who deserves to be so. Little as I require what nourishes the body, as you know, still the present state of things is really too bad, besides being every moment in danger of being poisoned.

Farewell! Be careful, my dear son, of your health in this heat; I trust you will continue well. Shun all that may enervate or diminish your youthful energies. Farewell! A pleasant talk together would be far better than all this writing. Ever your loving and attached father, who fondly presses you to his heart.

LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of John Moran, the Sentenced Murderer—The Application for Commutation of Sentence Denied — The Escape of Shinborn from Prison.

BOSTON, December 4.—This morning, the final hearing in the case of John Moran, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mary Ellen Kearney, in the doorway of a house in Roxbury, on the evening of March 19, took place. The Committee on Pardons decided adversely to the application of commutation of sentence, and Friday, the 25th of January next, was fixed upon as the day for his execution. The application was based on the ground that Moran was laboring under a temporary attack of insanity at the time he committed the act.

The case of Randall vs. Brigham was brought up in the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judge Lowell. This was a suit brought by Mr. Randall against Judge Brigham for striking his name from the roll of members of the Suffolk bar. Mr. Randall stated that he this morning received a letter and a telegraphic despatch from James T. Brady, Esq., of New York, whom Mr. Randall had engaged for his counsel, saying that, on account of the pressure of other business, which could not be postponed, he would not be able to appear to day, and should be obliged to decline conducting the case. The case was accordingly postponed, and will be tried before a jury at the next session of the Court.

Mark Shinborn, the noted burglar, who escaped from the Concord (N. H.) State Prison yesterday, was convicted a year ago of the robbery of the Walpole (N. H.) Bank, and sentenced for ten years. He escaped soon afterwards, was rearrested, and taken direct to Concord. His escape on Monday was with the aid of an accomplice, who had bored five augur holes low down in the great gate. The prisoners were going in procession from their workshops to their cells, across the yard, when Shinborn made a sudden dash to the gate, tore off a portion of the lower plank, which broke where the five augur holes had been made, sprang through the opening, and climbed over a woodshed.

A bullet fired in the yard missed him. Outside the woodshed there was an accomplice waiting with a carriage. Shinborn jumped in, tore off his prison jacket, wrapped a coat around him, and dropped down under cover of the buffalo robes, his comrade meanwhile driving the horse down State street. They were out of sight before the officers could pursue. A reward of $1000 has been offered for his capture. A letter has been found in a false bottom of his workshop drawer, saying that the planks were all right, and the signal would be looked for on Monday. To carry on the correspondence it is supposed some one gained access nightly to the workshop by scaling the walls. A reward is offered for his arrest.

There was a steady demand for Government securities to-day. The supply of paper currency was in excess of the demand for commercial and other purposes.

It is probable that General Grant will attend the meeting of the veterans of the late war at Concord, N. H., on New Year's day.

The Committee of the City Council upon the selection of a suitable design for a monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of our soldiers, have resolved to break ground for its erection on the 1st of January next, when the corner-stone will be laid on the site of the flag-staff on the hill near the frog pond. The programme of the ceremonies has not yet been agreed upon, but it is anticipated that there will be an immense military and civic parade, and an address. The monument is to cost $100,000, and when completed will be one of the handsomest specimens of architecture in the country.

Horse-Meat Butcher-Shops.—A late Paris letter says:—"Two of these establishments are sustained in this city, but the horses of one of these slaughter-houses are not served for the table; they are animals spoiled by disease, and are merchandise only as far as hoofs, hide, teeth, hair, and grease are concerned. The universal testimony as to horse-meat concurs with that which many army officers and soldiers have given—that it is very like beef, only that it is coarser grained and of darker color. It is a curious fact that white and grey horses are more frequently diseased than any others, their lungs being not rarely a mass of corruption, thus veryifying the old adage, 'As poor as a white horse.' The horses are killed instantly by a blow on the head, or by being pierced at the heart."

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BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
11 14wfm12*] P. McGARRY & SON,
WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE!

THE FASHIONS.

A Visit to the Interior Temple—Oracular Utterances—Eugenie's Intentions Concerning Dress—The Marquise de S—— Preparing for Compiegne—The Number, Style, Material, and Trimmings of her Robes, Etc.

PARIS, November 16.—It may be remembered by your readers that I had the honor of giving them an account of my first visit to the great French fashion oracle. I said that it lived in a far-famed stuccoed dwelling, which is impenetrable to all but the initiated, and even to them is almost as inaccessible as the rocks among which the Sphinx of Antiquity sat brooding over strange riddles.

Having once described the outer precincts of the mysterious temple, and every local detail of the interior thereof being designated, I will boldly relate what transpired when I again sat in the yellow satin empire, facing the somewhat bulky autocrat of the seventh court. The aspect of this *sanctum* differed widely from the one it had worn a few weeks ago. The hangings had been renewed; large Rouen pots containing exotics were mounted on black pedestals; an immense aloe, with long spiked leaves, stood in a rich china vase; the carpet was made of velvet pile; and a delicate scent proceeded from a bouquet that had been sent to Paris that morning by Alphonse Karr, the famous novelist, now a gardener at Nice.

The curtain was slightly drawn which divided this part of the temple from the chambers in which hung the raiment I came to describe. Glimpses of rich hues were visible, and my eyes probably glistened, for the oracle drew a string, and the curtain closed. It looked spiteful, I thought, and evidently enjoyed my disappointment. "Madame," it said, "you have been a long time making up your mind to come and consult me on the new court styles (I bowed acquiescence), and you are very fractious," it continued. There was no denying the fact, so I bowed again. "You seem to think you need not talk about Court till the Empress has opened her first ball at the Tuileries," it continued. "Is that what you call serving fashion? Let me tell you that (I really must beg pardon for the oracle's figurative language) the Empress is going to play second fiddle this season in matters of dress; she means to adopt the simplest styles on all occasions; in fact, reduce attire to a mere case of necessity. Now, what are you laughing at?" it asked suddenly.

"I was thinking," I answered, "that if the Empress reduces dress to a case of necessity, her court ladies will do more by reducing it to something less; their present bare shoulders prove that they are doing away with the necessity already."

"Madame, you are very fond of making independent observations. Please listen ——."

I should have obeyed had not a lady of faultless figure, one of the *figurantes* of the temple, in a black poult de soie robe, marched up to the altar and familiarly whispered in the oracle's ear. It seemed moved, somewhat flurried, and rose, yes, it actually rose from its seat.

"Let her be shown in, by all means," it answered.

I understood that some grand personage was approaching, and modestly made for the curtain.

"You can stop," said the oracle, with admirable condescension.

I never saw the "best authority" at all uneasy about its personal appearance before. On this occasion it walked to one of the pier glasses, pulled down its waistcoat, twirled its mustachios, nodded at itself, and, when a livery servant threw the door wide open, drew up all the length of its five feet six inches. It bowed as much as it could from such a height, when a delicate, elegant lady, the Marquise de S——, very fair, very slight, very tall, made her appearance.

"I have come to see the selections you have made for me, before I leave for Compiegne," said the Marquise, sitting down. Her movements were very graceful.

The oracle suddenly dropped the halo of mystery with which I had till then ever seen it surrounded, and became a plain dealer in very rich clothes. From that moment he spoke earnestly, as men do in the transaction of business, eloquently, as people must when there is a great deal of money at stake.

"I am certain the things you have had made are very satisfactory, but I hear that some of the same style have been sent to the Chateau de Mouchy. Now, you know I always like to have the only thing of a kind ever made, and as I do not object to high charges, pray, for the future, never let me wear anything that has ever been copied for any one else."

Mr. K., who had put aside all his oracular ways, said he was not aware that any of his patterns had been copied by any existing costumier, and that he believed the thing was as impossible as for him to see Mahomet's seventh Paradise; that the Marquise's orders were made like mosaic, in separate pieces, and by different seamstresses—one sewing a sleeve, another the trimming, a third one cuffs, a fourth the piping—and that the *ensemble* was put together under his own inspection. How any one could ever have got one of his ideas was a poser which he had rather not set himself.

"You must have a spy in your establishment," said his lady customer. "Now that lace flounce round my blue velvet court robe has, I have been told, been seen somewhere before."

"Round the Empress of Austria's throne robe, Madame."

"Who sold it to her?" asked the lady, sharply.

"No doings of mine, Madame; it was bought by her Majesty's orders, through Madame de Metternich, at the Compagnie des Indes."

"And my Alencon shawl is only a copy, after all, of the pattern suggested by the Duchesse d'Elchingen for her daughter. Did she really pay 1800 francs per metre for that flounce I have heard so much of?"

"She did; your ladyship can see a large piece of it any day in the above compagnie's stores."

"There; that is what I complain of. Everybody can see everything for money at that Indian warehouse, and even without any money at all they can know the price of every bit of lace every one has bought. Will you be kind enough, Mr. K., to show me my things?"

"You must excuse me, Madame," said the gentleman, while drawing the curtain and disclosing a full view of the chamber of wonders, "If I stand up for the Compagnie des Indes, for, considering that they deal with none but such as are willing to pay a proper sum for the genuine article, they have imposed on themselves the obligation of marking every thread in plain figures, which holds good alike for kings, queens, and the simplest purchaser. I know a lady who went there with bank notes to the amount of ten thousand francs which she was determined to invest in a shawl, and was sorely disappointed to find that the best did not cost more than seven thousand; not only did the compagnie tell her she could not pay more than the lace was worth, but that they could not get her a better article even if she paid twenty thousand for it. That is the advantage of plain figures, Madame. It is a check on dishonest dealings, and none but a rich company can afford to mark their goods thus."

By this time Mr. K., with the assistance of the figurante I mentioned before, had brought everything labelled with the Marquise's name to the centre of the sanctum. The lady approved of everything, and left the temple of taste in high glee. When she had gone, Mr. K., again assuming his oracular ways, imperatively ordered me to be "quick about taking in stock," which I willingly did, and left the best authority on very good terms.

The following are the Marquise's tickets:—

Her invitation at Compiegne extends from the 14th to the 24th of this month. She has, therefore, three morning robes for petites levees, six demi-toilettes, five evening dresses, the famous blue velvet train robe, a shooting costume or chasse, two riding habits and accessories, wherewith to change the five evening dresses into ball robes or dinner toilettes, and that in ten different ways. There are peplums to the demi-toilettes and paletot sacques, also two black velvet casques and toreador jackets.

The trimmings are made of brilliant birds' plumage on some of the afternoon dresses; one white ball dress is completely bordered round the bottom, tunic, and sleeves with speckled feathers on a band. This is the last novelty, and one of the most expensive. Plumage is worn also on velvet in preference to fur. One of the most tasteful toilets was made of mauve corded silk, beaded all over with white jet.

A tunic, *a la Princesse*, with a low corselet bodice, made of light grey poplin, covered the mauve underskirt. The front of the tunic was short, and gradually lengthened on the sides till it became almost as long behind as the mauve train. There were no sleeves to the tunic; nothing but bretelles over the high mauve body underneath. A mauve chau as rosette was placed on the waistband.

A black velvet walking costume was trimmed with Canadian fur all round the bottom. It was made with a velvet peplum trimmed in the same way. Some of the over tunics were nothing but four deeply indented widths, all very flat, over colored plisse silk under-petticoats. The vandykes and festoons round others were trimmed with either jet ruche or bouillons. The Bismark and nasturtium stripe prevailed on black ground.

A lovely ball-dress was made of a very light green organdie, on which a shower of floss apple blossoms was worked among silver leaves. Another was composed of a bouillonne tulle undertrain, over which a white satin tunic, worked around with gold wheat sheaves.

These ball tunics are very short and flat in front, and fall like pennons behind. Indian muslin is in great favor; and (apropos of India) I must not forget to advise all your readers who have a cashmere to buy, not to purchase those soft colored textures which were so fashionable seven years ago. The cashmeres now made at Delhi and at Cashmere are brighter. Magenta palms and crimson, with orange arabesques and water designs, are preferred. It is well known that the worth of a cashmere lies in the mosaic or diminutive meshes, put together with imperceptible seams on the wrong side. They were out of favor, but are greatly demanded again, and put on *a la* peplum. The so-called breakfast shawls are not to be disdained with real cashmere borders. The most handsome have red ground. An embroidered cashmere is somewhat heavy. They are generally made of the residue of thread that fall from real Cashmere looms.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Meeting of the Heirs of Anneke Jans.

[*By Our Special Reporter, who is a Descendant of King William, of Holland.*]

"Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay"—
I fear I'll never smell a flower,
Of Trinity's, on old Broadway.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the heirs of this estimable lady, deceased—"none knew her but to love, none named her but to praise"—was recently held in New York. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the recovery of the property held by the heirs of Trinity Church to the detriment of the heirs of Miss Jans, afterward Mrs. Bogardus, of Fifth avenue.

The first business before the meeting was the examination of credentials; and at this juncture some confusion arose by reason of the disorderly proclivities of a delegation from Mackerelville, who sought recognition under the name of Bogert, claiming that Bogert was "short for" Bogardus; but the Chairman decided that Bogert "would not reach," and as Bogardus was short for himself, previous to his union with Miss Jans, the claim was Bogus (which he thought much nearer "short for Bogardus" than Bogert), so the Bogerts were ruled out. Next in order came the report of the "Committee on Heirs and Property," and which was as follows:—

Heirs in New York, including city officials	200,000
Heirs in Hoboken, active and exempt	100
Heirs in other parts of New York State	298,900
Heirs estimated on ferry-boats, engines, rafts, etc.	1,000
Heirs in other States, including New Jersey, Sing Sing, and Coney Island	1,500,000
Total	2,000,000
Total amount of property required by the heirs of Anneke Jans	$1,009,000,000
Minimum which they will consent to receive	50,000,000
Actual value of Trinity property	8,000,000
Actual amount which the heirs of Anneke Jans will eventually receive	000,000

Taking eight millions as the value of the property at issue, and two millions as the number of heirs, the dividend, *per capita*, would appear to be four dollars. This announcement was not very satisfactory to the heirs, and a motion was made to adjourn, but was withdrawn at the request of the Chairman, who stated that an orphan nephew of King William, of Holland, on his first wife's side, would like to address the meeting. The gentleman spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman, and respected heirs of the House of Jans, descendants of King William, of Holland, and High Dutch antecedents, and fellow-citizens of New York! This is a momentous occasion. (Laughter.) The corporation holding the property originally designed for us by our worthy and revered ancestress, Mrs. Bogardus, *nee* Jans (cheers), has usurped the rights not only of those here present, but of thousands of unsuspecting widows and innocent orphans throughout the land. (Immense applause.) The time has come when the title of this corporation is to be tried by 'a jury of its peers.' (Applause.) We have too long been deprived of our rights—(a voice, 'That's so')—too long have we been compelled to live by the labor of our hands, while millions of dollars' worth of property has stretched out its hands to us to come and spend it! (Long-continued cheers.) Too long have we been kept out of this imposing edifice—out of its auditorium, its choir, its chancel and burying ground (voices, 'Yes! yes!') while our eyes have been greeted with the notice of 'Keep off the grass,' which has cropped out upon soil rightfully our own. (Applause.) And now it is high time that we insisted upon having our own (hear, hear), particularly as the people worshiping there, and for so long a time enjoying gospel privileges at our expense, do not appear to be any better Christians than thousands of other who have never received any such favor at the hands of the heirs of Anneke Jans. (Sensation.) According to the report just read, it appears to be a 'close thing' between the number of dollars involved, but it is probable that the number of *bona fide* heirs will be considerably reduced when their claims are put to the test. Besides, many of them are in feeble health, and will not survive the issue of the suit now pending. It might be suggested that a great many new heirs would be born in the meantime, but these being subject to infantile diseases, such as cholera infantum, croup, measles, and sweetmeats (according to a table recently compiled by the 'London Life Assurance Company'), would scarcely survive in any considerable numbers to share in the distribution of the property.

At the conclusion of this harangue, the speaker sat down amid the hearty and long-continued silence of the audience. After the quiet had somewhat abated, the chairman announced that a despatch per cable had that moment been received from the heirs of Anneke Jans assembled in Exeter Hall, London, and which he would read. It was as follows:—

"To the Heirs of Anneke Jans in Council Assembled in New York, Greeting:—How far is Trinity Church from New York? How far are the heirs of Anneke Jans from Trinity Church? (A voice, 'Deuced good conundrums!') Signed, 100,000 English Heirs Expectant. 38 words, col. $200." This despatch was received with loud cheers. An heir wished to know how the expense of the message was to be defrayed. Calls were made for Mr. Cyrus Field, but that gentleman not being a descendant of King William of Holland, was not present, but a motion was made and carried to make him an honorary heir of Anneke Jans, which it was believed would render easy the solution of the financial problem. A stout and healthy heir wished to ask the chair if heirs residing in States lately in rebellion were eligible? (A voice—"For gracious sake, don't get the 'nigger' mixed up in this!") A motion was made to embody "universal suffrage" in the claim against Trinity, but was voted down. A tall, gaunt (not Griffith) heir, who came in on his father-in-law's side, wished to know to what use the heirs designed putting the church edifice in case it should fall into their hands! (A voice—"Make a monument of it to Anneke Jans." Another voice—"Sell it to the Merchants' Union Express Company.") The chairman called the meeting to order. Some one near the door wished to know how the heirs expected to get the property. (A voice in the gallery—"By a mandamus.") The Chairman rebuked the individual for profanity, and announced the hour of 11 o'clock. A motion being made to adjourn, at the request of the chairman the vast assemblage of happy and healthy heirs arose and united in singing, "When I can read my title clear," after which the assemblage dispersed.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6, 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmw2m

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT:
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467·53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
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R E M O V A L.

The Girard Fire and Marine
Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 1 8 116m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
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Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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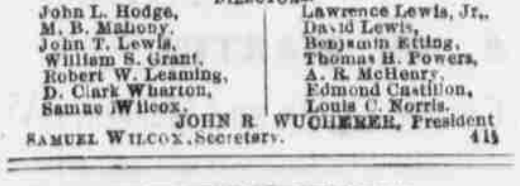
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.
8 4smwtrp

The Lost Artists on the "Evening Star."

From the Paris Correspondent of the N. O. Picayune.

I have just witnessed a distressing scene. The Dramatic Artists' Association here celebrated this morning, at St. Roch, a mass for the unfortunate artists who perished on the *Evening Star*. A catafalco was raised at the entrance of the choir. All the artists, lyric and dramatic, in Paris were present. The manager of the French Comedy and the Superintendent of the Theatres (M. Camille Doucet) were also in attendance. The families of the victims wore deep mourning. The most distressing scenes took place at the close of the service. The widow of poor Clarence, who died here a few weeks since, was so affected by the sobbing, cries, and moans heard all around her, she was seized with hysterics, and had to be carried out of the church.

The father of poor Mad'lle de Mery—who is believed to have been the unfortunate woman who clung to a boat by her hands for several hours—sobbed and moaned in a heart-rending manner, and at last fainted from excessive grief. The families of many of the victims have been plunged into the deepest poverty by the loss of those, on whom they were dependent for their daily bread. I have heard of one old lady, whose daughter and son-in-law left their children with her. They went down in the ship, and she, with her poor grandchildren (who were entirely dependent on her children), do not know where to procure the means of living. Among the victims was a Mad'lle Campana, whom fate tried its best to save from death, but the poor girl would rush to her watery grave. She was well known here. She played for some time at the Belleville Theatre; then she went to Constantinople, where she played for a year, and she was engaged there when Mons. Alhaiza enlisted her. She was informed of her engagement to go to New Orleans just in time to quit Constantinople and reach Havre when the company embarked, provided she travelled constantly by express trains. She embarked on *L'Ilyssus*, the French steamship of the Messageries Imperiales. When Marseilles was made, the mistral blew with such violence, and the sea was so rough, the steamer was unable to enter the port, and was obliged to take refuge in the harbor La Ciotat. Mad'lle Marita Campana then begged the captain of the steamer to allow her to land with the mails and go to Marseilles with them; she explained to him how necessary it was for her to reach Havre on a given, and then very near day. He consented. She reached the Marseilles and Paris railway station after the ticket and baggage offices were closed. She appealed to the station master to allow her to take a place in the train then about to leave, and she wrung consent from him too. She reached Paris after the transatlantic steamer had sailed from Havre. She took the railway, and reached it just in time to take the *Ville de Paris*, which bore her comrades to America. The passage of the *Ville de Paris* was singularly stormy and uncomfortable. She embarked on the ill-fated *Evening Star*—you know the rest! The person designated on the list of passengers as "J. Bonne de Campana," was Mad'lle Marita Campana's chambermaid, named Josephine.

The same day the Dramatic Association had the mass for the repose of these victims celebrated here, the artists of the Havre Theatre had a similar mass celebrated in their cathedral. They went in procession from the theatre to the church, and returned in procession. The municipal authorities at Havre were present at the mass.

Subscriptions are taken up here for the families of the poor victims. Cannot New Orleans—the most generous city in America—open a subscription list, and out of its abundance send to these starving families enough to keep want from the door until time is afforded them to look for occupation?

New York Literary Matters.—"The Book of the Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," by Benson J. Lossing, has just appeared from the press of Virtue & Yorston, London and New York. It forms a small quarto volume of nearly five hundred pages, beautifully printed, and illustrated with three hundred engravings from original drawings by Mr. Lossing. The literary and artistic merits of this volume are alike worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Lossing's keen perception of the beauties of nature, and his skilful use of the pencil, enable him to portray with absolute exactness the lovely landscapes of Hudson river scenery. He also preserves accurate pictures of the historical places and monuments which line the banks of the stream. The text is written in his pleasant gossiping style. These sketches appeared in the London *Art Journal* in 1860 and 1861. They are now reproduced, revised and enlarged, in a form which adds a most attractive volume to the list of American books for the holiday season. The *Riverside Magazine for Young People* does not make its appearance as promptly as was intended, owing to the difficulties attending the color-printing of the covers, but the first number will be issued early next week by Hurd & Houghton. Its contents show that the Christmas and New Year festival is not forgotten. Mr. Abbott begins his "William Gay Series" with an extemporaneous party; "Casonella" writes a Christmas carol, which has an appropriate border designed by Hows. The author of "That Good Old Time" has a story for boys, called "The Midnight Coast," illustrated by Winslow Homer; and there are papers on New Year's customs and stereoscopic pictures and buyers. The editor has a Christmas story entitled "The Neighbors," humorously illustrated by Stephens, who furnishes also the frontispiece, "The Three Wise Men of Gotham." *London Society*, a magazine which stands among the foremost of the English periodicals, and already has a large circulation in this country, is to be reprinted here regularly, by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, in accordance with a special arrangement with the London publishers. The magazine here will bear the imprint of the Riverside press, and the first issue will be on the first of next month.

The Book Season in London.—About seven hundred new books are announced in London for the season of 1866-67. The *Bookseller* publishes the list, occupying seventeen closely printed octavo pages, and remarks that "the provision is ample; every class of readers will find just those books which they have long felt the want of—art, science, poetry, history, biography, travel, all have been thought of, nothing has been left undone, no want unsupplied." There is a long list of illustrated books for the holidays—among them Flaxman's illustrations of Dante, "Rembrandt's Etchings," the "Masterpieces of Mulready," Thornbury's "Two Centuries of Songs," and various works by Dore. The department of antiquities and heraldry is also full, and works on education are numerous. Mr. Hotton announces a curious book, entitled "The Wilds of London, with a Full Account of the Natives," by James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual." Among the facetiæ are "The Curiosities of Flagellation;" "Punlana;" and the "Choicest Jests of English Wit"—all published by Hotton, who seems to have a fancy for publishing odd books; his "History of Signboards," published last summer, has had a good sale in London and New York. Many American books are announced for republication this season. Sampson Low & Son issue Irving's "Spanish Papers," and the ninth volume of Bancroft's "History;" Murray announces the third and fourth volumes of Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," completing the work.

The Chromo Art.—The attempts of Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, to produce perfect chromos have at last proved successful; and their latest pictures—"The Chickens" and "The Ducklings"—are quite equal to the originals in oil. L. Prang & Co. have just published four new chromos, after Sir Edward Landseer and George Cruikshank, which are really superb. They are called "The Baby," "The Sisters," "The Linnet," and "The Starling." All of these may be seen at the store of G. W. Pitcher, Chesnut street, above Eighth. Mr. Pitcher is agent for all of L. Prang & Co.'s publications.

Proposed Incorporation of a Camp-Meeting.—The Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association will petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation, under the name of the Wesley Grove Association, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $300,000, said property to be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Spurgeon's Lecture on "Candles."

A Liverpool paper says:—As a very great amount of curiosity is manifested with respect to the lecture which the most celebrated preacher of the age will deliver to-morrow in the Philharmonic Hall, it may be interesting to lay before our readers a complete synopsis of that remarkable address which has attracted so much attention in London and other parts.

The importance of the candle as an illustration is proved by many references to Holy Scripture. This being done, the lecturer proceeds to show of what things the candle may be said to be emblemetical:—

1. Seven candles of different lengths illustrate the seven stages of human life, teach our mortality, and bid us "work while it is called to-day."

2. Candle-box full of candles represents many churches which are of no service to the age. As the candles are of no practical use till lighted, so churches are useless till heavenly fire lights them.

3. A number of fine wax candles, not lighted, looking down with disdain upon a poor rush-light which is lighted, and thereby doing more than all its fine neighbors.

4. An unlit candle, which, placed in candlesticks of all sorts, yet gives no light in any one of them, shows how men may lay the blame of their uselessness upon the position of life in which they are placed.

5. Trying to light a candle with an extinguisher upon it, well sets forth the ill effects of prejudice in preventing the reception of the truth.

6. A dark lantern represents those who do not benefit others, because they keep their light to themselves.

7. A candle protected from the wind in a lantern clear and bright, pictures the watchful providence of God over His creatures.

8. Represents a lantern with a pane out, showing thereby that men who trust to their own strength have an opening through which the wind of temptation can blow and extinguish their light.

9. A dirty, battered lantern, its filthiness rendered conspicuous by the light within, is an emblem of professed Christians, whose faults are noticed the more because of their profession.

10. Is a lantern with cracks in it, through which the light gleams brightly, illustrating the fact that very great gifts are often given to those who have very weak, frail bodies.

11. Candle under a bushel.

12. Candle under a bandbox, through which the flame burns its way, an emblem of the Christian's grace coming forth stronger in times of persecution.

13. One candle lighting another illustrates God's method of instrumentality.

14. A small taper lighting a great candle shows how humble individuals are able often to influence greater, as John Owen blessed by an unknown country preacher.

15. A candle blown out while an attempt is being made to light another, shows how acts of indiscreet zeal are often checked.

16. The night light, which portrays those kind and generous women who do good to the sick and visit the homes of the poor.

17. A noble wax candle, over which a sheet of tin is held and made black by smoke, but being held by the side, acts as a reflector to increase its brightness, shows that we should not be constantly striving to pry out our neighbors' faults, but rather acting as reflectors to increase their splendor.

18. A candle of great thickness with a small wick is an emblem of a man with great talents and little zeal.

19. A thief in a candle is like a besetting sin.

20. A sputtering candle is like a sour-tempered, crotchety man.

21. A candle in a common guard illustrates the need of watchfulness.

22. Snuffers speak of the need to take away our "superfluity of naughtiness."

23. Small piece of candle on the "save-all" shows how we should use all our talent for God.

24. Burning the candle at both ends sets forth the profligate's folly.

25. Steel filings dropped upon the flame of a candle produce sparklets; so afflictions are often made the means of a grander display of grace.

26. Two candles of different heights; the shorter one behind the longer casts a shadow; by putting the shorter candle in front you get the light of both. This shows how they of high degree should recognize the aid of the most lowly.

27. Light inside a lantern inscribed with the words "Take a light," illustrates that those who have knowledge ought to communicate it.

28. A chandelier holding a great variety of lights of various colors and sizes, illustrates the unity of the Church in the midst of diversity.

These are the principal points on which the reverend gentleman founds his very brilliant and powerful lecture. Such a variety of topics will form a subject of great interest.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
HATS,
REDUCED FROM
75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18§

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their
CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.

CARD—We have concluded, during the month of December, to make sales of goods suitable for the approaching Holidays, every morning at 11 o'clock and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend these sales will find the company of the most recherche character.
N. B.—Consignments respectfully solicited. 3 12 4

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, about 200 fine modern oil paintings by some of our most talented American artists. Open for examination on Tuesday. 12 1 6t
Among the painters represented are—

George F. Bonsell,	Rembrandt Peale,
C. A. Sommers,	S P. Dyke,
A. Gerloch,	W. Dammann,
J. S Hill.	G. B. Atwood,
Otto Sommers,	S. N. Carvalho,

and many others of acknowledged ability.

POSTPONED SALE OF MR. JAMES G SIMPSON'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.
On account of the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday morning last the sale of engravings, drawings chromos etc, the private collection of Mr. James G. Simpson, will take place at B. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street
On Friday Morning Next,
7th instant, at 11 o'clock. Now open for examination. 1 5 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE 1000 DOZEN GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, etc., by Catalogue.
On Friday,
December 7, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of new and desirable styles [1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PLEASANT RESIDENCE, in the city of Burlington with nearly Four Acres of Ground. Stabling and other out-buildings, two good Pumps with the best of water. Apples, Pears, Plums, with other fruits. Hydrant water in the house and kitchen yard. Address Box 170, Post Office, Burlington, New Jersey. 12 1 6t*

KRISS KRINGLE'S HEADQUARTERS.
JOHN DOLL,
NO. 502 MARKET STREET,

Has now open one of the largest and most varied Stocks of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS to be found. It includes everything that is rare and curious, and those who design making Christmas Presents, will do well to call and inspect. Mr. DOLL'S large wholesale trade enables him to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOHN DOLL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Toys and Fancy Goods,
12 4 tuths10t] No. 502 MARKET Street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
A. M. MARTIN,
N. E. Corner Eighth and Market,

Has now open one of the largest and best selected stocks of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
TO BE FOUND.
Also, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Sleds, Etc.
A. M. MARTIN,
12 4 tuths10t] N. E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for
BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
1 26 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

Several lots of FANCY GOODS from a late auction sale, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Glasses, Work Boxes, Travelling Companions, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Match Boxes, Ash Stands, Portemonnaies and Purses, etc.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, Shaker Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

HDKFS.! HDKFS.! HDKFS.!

Several lots of embroidered Hdkfs. from auction, very cheap.
Just opened, 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all qualities, of the celebrated manufacture of Bertrand Milcent, France.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Just opened, 50 dozen more Ladies' Cloth Gloves, at 50 cents a pair.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 22

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu3mrp

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1 50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
G. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922..........PINE STREET..........No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R T WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wthto3mrp

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OPEN this morning the balance of a large lot of Blankets, very slightly damaged by being stained, as follows:—One case very heavy extra large Blankets at $6 per pair; one do. largest, at $7 per pair; one do. at $8; one do., stained with indigo, at $8 per pair; (this last is one of the best and heaviest blankets we ever sold); one case finest 10-4 Blankets made, at $6 per pair; (these have never been sold for less than $10); and one bale of heavy Grey Blankets, at $3 per pair. These Blankets are direct from the mill, are warranted perfect, except a slight discoloration, are less than the wool cost, and as low or lower than they were in the panic of 1857. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street. 9 27

DRY GOODS.

Inauguration of Low Prices
AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 1m

ENGLISH BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
100 Pairs of English Blankets at Half Price.
$25 English Blankets, reduced to $12.
$28 English Blankets, reduced to $14.
American Blankets, great variety, at low prices.
JOB LOTS OF DRESS GOODS.
75 cent Silk Plaid English Poplins, reduced to 37½c.
Printed French Merinoes, reduced to $1.
All-wool Printed Cashmeres, reduced to 75 cents.
87½ cent double-width Silk Plaid Poplins, reduced to 50 cents.
$2 25 Silk faced Corded Poplins, reduced to $1 50.
$1·87½ Empress Cloth Poplins reduced to $1
$1·75 Empress Cloth Poplins reduced to $1·25.
Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $1·25, cost $1·75.
Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $2, cost $2·75.
GREAT BARGAINS
In every variety of DRESS GOODS, as almost all the Dress Goods we are selling are not bringing more than 50 cents on the dollar to the importer.
H. STEEL & SON,
12 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect
A RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 5 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31½ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 20 tuths3m

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OF
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Children's Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 t12 31rp

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.
Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Flannels from 31 cents up.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.
13 4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.
Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.
Ladies' Balmorals, $1·37½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·37½, $1 50, etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
100 dozen below importer's prices.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.
Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs. 37½ cents worth 50 cents.
Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 52 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp